The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3795. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR CAPTIVES AT RICHMOND.

Deplorable Condition of Those Recently Released.

Names of the Patients in the Annapolis Hospitals.

Notes of Indignation from the People.

PROPOSITIONS FOR A CRUSADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send for publication in the TIMES a list of three hundred and fifty of our paroled men who came on the steamer *New-York* to this point yesterday. *They were in a most wretched condition. Six poor* fellows died on board on the way from Fortress Monroe. Only three of these could tell their names and regiment. These were G. B. WINGATE, First Massachusetts cavalry; J. LEE, Co. D, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer cavalry; and GEORGE MULHOLLAND, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Two also died as soon as we got them into their wards at the hospital. I have, since the war began, been with our wounded and sick men, but never before have I been so moved with sadness and pity as in witnessing the two last arrivals of our men from Richmond at this point. Some of the men say that those received yesterday were picked out as a lot of the best. If so, we can only say "God pity and speedily relieve those left behind." To-day nine bodies were placed in front of the pulpit in the chapel, where funeral services were performed previous to carrying them to the soldier's cemetery. It was a sight that brought tears to many an eye. Not that we saw so many locked in the cold embrace of death, but that we saw these, our comrades and brothers, the fallen victims of rebel barbarity—literally starved to death. Is there no remedy for this? As some of those who were able were hobbling off the boat a kind-hearted lady remarked to them—"Well, I am thankful to see you with friends again, but it makes my heart ache to look at you." Two or three replied—"Madame, don't pity us; we are the best lot; pity the thousands we have left behind—forty-three on an average are dying every day." The worst cases are left in the Division Hospital, No. 11, B. A. VANDERKIEFT, Surgeon in charge. His kind attention to these suffering men, and also those of Dr. PARKER, of the College Hospital, receive the praise and grateful thanks of all here.

Yours, I. O. SLOAN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19, 1863.

RECEIVED AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—G. B. PARKER, SURGEON IN CHARGE.

Herman Graff, Co. C, 6th U. S. cav.
John Williams, Co. A, 12th United States.
R. Turner, Co. D, 18th U. S.
E. Overlock, Co. G, 4th Me.
Corp. C. H. Baker, Co. D, 9th Maine.
Corp. S. Corey, Co. H, 1st Vermont cav.
Thomas H. Cobbey, Co. K, 2d Massachusetts.
R. Baker, Co. I, 20th Mass.
Wm. P. Rogers, Musician, Co. B, 7th Connecticut.
L. Perry, Co. A, 7th Conn.
C. B. Lewis, Co. I, 7th Conn.
H. Wolf, Co. B, 2d N. Y. cav.
J. Michael, Co. C, 5th New-York cav.
E. Thomas, Co. D, 63d N. Y.
J. Howarth, Co. K, 88th N. Y.
Sergt. A. Cash, Co. C, 57th New-York.
Sergt. John Hullings, Co. H, 18th Penn. cavalry.
Patrick Ralph, Co. H, 18th Penn. cavalry.
Milton McGowen, Co. A, 76th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Wm. Nelson, Co. C, 76th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Philip McDonnell, Co. A, 143d Penn.
Sergt. Isaac McGee, Co. F, 145th Penn.
Sergt. George H. Craner, Co. E, 150th Penn.
Peter Bowder, Co. F, 2d Maryland cavalry.
Felix Seigler, Co. B, 1st Virginia artillery.
S. Kidd Simpson, Co. B, 2d Va. mounted infantry.
Calvin Martin, Co. E, 2d Va. mounted infantry.
Earnest Spear, Co. E, 2d Va. mounted infantry.
Thomas Cassidy, Co. D, 2d Virginia.
Cornelius W. Mercer, Co. C, 3d Virginia.
Enoch Tift, Co. A, 21st Mich.
N. Osmurn, Co. D, 21st Mich.
W. Ellis, Co. D, 10th Wis.
Sergt. J. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 10th Wisconsin.
E. Carver, Co. A, 10th Wis.
Corp. M. E. McGusk, Co. G, 24th Wisconsin.
John Q. Walker, Co. B, 24th Wisconsin.
A. Bolts, Co. D, 26th Wis.
E. Roberts, Co. G, 18th Mo.
Sergt. C. J. Allen, Co. A, 4th Iowa cavalry.
William B. Kearsey, Co. F, 9th Iowa.
Augustine Maddock, Co. A, 1st Illinois artillery.
J. Wallace, Co. B, 112th Ill.
Wm. W. Beebe, Co. B, 113th Illinois.
Sergt. Robt. F. Poor, Co. I, 2d Indiana cavalry.
James Scrosham, Co. C, 6th Indiana.
Sergt. Leverett E. King, Co. B, 9th Indiana.
Edward Dehan, Co. G, 14th Indiana.
Aaron R. Hudson, Co. D, 15th Indiana.
Franklin Bentley, Co. F, 29th Indiana.
Gustavus Ross, Co. A, 30th Indiana.
Sergt. Benjamin Pinyard, Co. F, 30th Indiana.
Sergt. John Castille, Co. A, 35th Indiana.
Henry H. Hicklin, Co. A, 36th Indiana.
James Larimore, Co. D, 36th Indiana.
Austin E. Howard, Co. C, 38th Indiana.
Lewis Woody, Co. D, 38th Indiana.
Sergt. Peter Gehing, Co. D, 33d Ohio.
Henry W. Westfall, Co. E, 83d Ohio.
David Shollenbarger, Co. C, 35th Ohio.
John Harris, Co. F, 35th Ohio.
Christian Botner, Co. E, 37th Ohio.
John H. Bernard, Co. E, 49th Ohio.
Sergt. W. C. Thomas, Co. D, 51st Ohio.
G. Mallelieu, Co. G, 111th New-York.
W. Waley, Co. I, 122d New-York.
A. E. Beaver, Co. I, 152d New-York.
G. T. Dixon, Co. K, 14th N. J.
J. Bigelow, Co. E, 14th Pennsylvania cav.
Robert L. Kesner, Co. E, 14th Pennsylvania cav.
Isaac C. Davis, Co. F, 15th Pennsylvania cav.
C. P. Bouger, Co. L, 15th Pennsylvania cav.
George W. Nagle, Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania cav.
E. Musselman, Co. I, 18th Pennsylvania cav.
Henry Lohr, Co. K, 18th Pennsylvania cav.
Henry Jackson, Co. L, 18th Pennsylvania cav.
J. P. Lawson, Co. F, 42d N. Y.
Sergt. Frederick Christman, Co. A, 2d Va. cav.
Corp. James M. Chelester, Co. H, 2d Va. cav.
Howard Prestly, Co. F, 9th Tennessee cavalry.
Charles M. Crabtree, Co. M, 12th Kentucky cav.
Sergt. James A. Heady, Co. E, 18th Kentucky.
William Varner, Co. K, 18th Kentucky.
John Scott, Co. I, Mich. bat.
Isaac Perkins, Co. A, 5th Michigan cav.
Wm. Gillson, Co. G, 7th Michigan cav.
Franklin Potter, Co. I, 6th Michigan cav.
Theodore Leinback, Co. E, 6th Michigan cav.
Smith C. Williams, Co. F, 10th Michigan.
Lewis Ost, Co. F, 2d Penn.
Charles Morse, Co. C, 13th Michigan.
Corp. James Morton, Co. E, 15th Michigan.
Corp. John Mercer, Co. H, 19th Illinois.
W. R. Mullody, Co. I, 21st Ill.
N. Schneider, Co. E, 24th Ill.
Corp. David Dilling, Co. C, 38th Illinois.
P. Duffy, Co. C, 38th Illinois.
J. Ellis, Co. I, 38th Illinois.
J. E. Smith, Co. E, 38th Ill.
Wm. Watson, Co. D, 42d Ill.
N. Bailey, Co. E, 51st Ill.
D. W. Hamlin, Co. H, 73d Ill.
E. Penston, Co. H, 73d Ill.
J. M. Stout, Co. G, 84th Ill.
P. Hanks, Co. H, 86th Ill.
E. Baldwin, Co. B, 88th Ill.
George W. Murray, Co. H, 100th Illinois.
Wm. Shaw, Co. G, 100th Ill.
Corp. Harvey Caldwell, Co. D, 66th Indiana.
Peter Blake, Co. D, 74th Ind.
Joseph Blank, 5th Ind. Bat.
Silas Moorehead, Co. A, 75th Indiana.
David A. Foster, Co. F, 82d Indiana.
Sergt. George J. Warren, Co. K, 82d Indiana.
Henry B. Fleacher, hospital steward, 86th Indiana.
Daniel S. Sampson, Co. B, 2d Ohio.
William D. Dudley, Co. B, 2d Ohio.
Frank Schick, Co. E, 9th Ohio.
Sergt.-Maj. Chas. B. Mitchell, 14th Ohio.
John A. Eckles, Co. G, 14th Ohio.
John Messer, Co. D, 15th Ohio.
Frederick Fister, Co. B, 30th Ohio.
Sergt. William W. McClellan, Co. I, 31st Ohio.
Sergt. W. Weir, Co. H, 100th Ohio.
Corp. John C. Elliott, Co. K, 100th Ohio.
Sergt. Ben. F. Strong, Co. A, 101st Ohio.
Amos Stricker, Co. F, 101st Ohio.
Dwight H. Woodward, Co. F, 105th Ohio.
Wm. H. Lane, Co. F, 113th Ohio.
Solomon R. Meader, Co. F, 8th Kansas.

RECEIVED AT NAVAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL—B. A. VANDERKIEFT, SURGEON IN CHARGE.

J. McCabe, Co. D, 4th Me.
H. A. Dorr, Co. B, 19th Me.
C. H. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. H.
John Smith, Co. B, 1st Vermont cavalry.
William Warner, Co. G, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Sergt. P. H. Aldrich, Co. C, 1st Vermont cavalry.
1st Sergt. J. W. Irwin, Co. B, 1st Vermont cavalry.
M. H. Stone, Co. C, 1st Vermont cavalry.
H. J. Smith, Co. A, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Sergt. S. Dowlinz, Co. H, 1st Vermont cavalry.
A. F. Backer, Co. M, 1st Vermont cavalry.
F. Ernesti, Co. F, 18th Mass.
J. J. Cunningham, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
John Frederick, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts.
M. V. B. Eaton, Co. B, 1st Rhode Island artillery.
E. Lee, Co. F, 14th Conn.
P. Durrest, Co. F, 14th Conn.
F. H. Cobden, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey cavalry.
S. Snyder, Co. G, 2d New-York cavalry.
A. Crumb, Co. K, 20th New-York cavalry.
P. Sang, Co. B, 51st N. Y.
W. H. Noble, Co. G, 52d N. Y.
Corp. David Milk, Co. K, 125th New-York.
Sergt. D. W. Finch, Co. A, 126th New-York.
J. Byler, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
J. W. Taber, Co. F, 104th New-York.
N. Hopsegers, Co. H, 97th New-York.
F. Vanderfelt, Co. C, 96th New-York.
J. Motts, Co. B, 66th N. Y.
J. Pecker, Co. E, 88th N. Y.
Corp. R. W. Milmer, Co. E, 111th New-York.
Albert Miller, Co. G, 119th New-York.
Farrier A. F. Bowen, Co. C, 13th New-York cavalry.
Daniel Brown, Co. G, 126th New-York.
J. Cullen, Co. H, 154th N. Y.
Sergt. L. K. Buck, Co. M, 13th Pennsylvania cav.
William Devine, Co. L, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry.
A. E. Markham, Co. K, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
A. Moody, Co. E, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Sergt. Matthew Silk, Co. F, 14th Pennsylvania cav.
John Hepler, Co. L, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Wm. H. Wible, Co. G, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Joseph Grener, Co. D, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Andrew Garleups, Co. C, 28th Pennsylvania.
M. Stockdale, Co. M, 29th Ohio.
J. D. Freeman, Co. G, 72d Ohio.
J. Nace, Co. H, 73d Ohio.
Sgt. J. H. Reed, Co. I, 76th Ohio.
J. M. Hiatt, Co. E, 82d Ohio.
Wm. James, Co. E, 100th Ohio.
E. Binkly, Co. K, 100th Ohio.
Corp. J. D. Smith, Co. A, 100th Ohio.
J. Shaffstall, Co. F, 101st Ohio.
Sergt. C. N. Martin, Co. F, 101st Ohio.
C. Ricker, Co. I, 107th Ohio.
Geo Sheeley, Co. G, 123d Ohio.
J. Wyeth, Co. A, 123th Ohio.
Sergt. M. E. Rathburn, Co. A, 32d Indiana.
J. H. Everhart, Co. H, 4th Indiana cavalry.
Sergt. Andrew J. Moffitt, Co. H, 3d Va. cavalry.
Geo. Dickson, Co. A, 2d Va.
Geo Wilson, Co. A, 2d Va.
D. R. Dougherty, Co. G, 1st Va. artillery.
T. E. Rasena, Co. F, 11th Va.
Corp. Joshua Shaw, Co. F, 12th Virginia.
John Murray, Co. H, 30th Missouri.
Corp. Julius Guergens, Co. K, 2d Missouri.
Sergt. Philip Wechlinger, Co. E, 15th Missouri.
Corp. Peter Genett, Co. C, 15th Missouri.
Sergt. Wm. Lurk, Co. A, 1st Alabama cavalry.
Milton Pierce, Co. G, 5th Ky. cavalry.
J. S. Woldridge, Co. I, 5th Ky. cavalry.
John Bryant, Co. D, 5th Ky. cavalry.
J. McCabe, Co. F, 74th Ill.
W. H. Jackson, Co. F, 105th Illinois.
D. O. Warren, Co. A, 1st Michigan artillery.
Corp. E. Hull, Co. M, 1st Michigan cavalry.
George Warren, Co. D, 7th Michigan cavalry.
E. P. Wright, Co. L, 7th Michigan cavalry.
George R. Briggs, Co. M, 7th Michigan cavalry.
Wm. Crawford, Co. H, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Sergt. S. E. Carney, Co. A, 4th Michigan.
Enos Merritt, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
Sergt. S. W. Matthews, Co. I, 21st Michigan.
Sergt. H. B. Griffin, Co. G, 1st Wisconsin.
Sergt. H. A. Low, Co. H, 1st Minnesota.
Sergt. Geo. Mulholland, Co. F, 69th Pennsylvania.
Amos Rinker, Co. K, 67th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Henry Reamer, Co. E, 77th Pennsylvania.
John Fisher, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Philip Keffer, Co. F, 78th Pennsylvania.
James Kirieis, Co. G, 71st Pennsylvania.
Joshua Shaw, Co. B, 149th Pennsylvania.
Corp. C. Smith, Co. G, 84th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Meeks, Co. D, 149th Pennsylvania.
G. H. Church, Co. D, 145th Pennsylvania.
Augustus Clack, Co. I, 2d Virginia Mounted Inf.
John McGinley, Co. E, 1st Virginia artillery.
Wm. Prieny, Co. E, 1st Virginia artillery.
Isaac Eggens, Co. I, 2d Virginia cavalry.
Sergt. Israel Blair, Co. I, 19th Indiana.
J. Robson, Co. G, 21st Ill.
Sergt. D. A. Robison, Co. A, 20th Indiana.
S. Ford, Co. H, 20th Ind.
L. Flick, Co. I, 28th Indiana.
L. Whiting, Co. E, 42d Ind.
W. Humes, Co. I, 69th Ind.
E. H. Campbell, (hospital steward,) 32d Indiana.
Sergt. John A. Douglass, Co. G, 86th Indiana.
Sergt. Geo. Knockenimes, Co. O, 18th Illinois.
W. T. Payne, Co. K, 21st Ill.
J. M. Hickson, Co. A, 21st Ill.
T. L. Wilson, Co. F, 38th Ill.
Sergt. Samuel Hitchcock, Co. B, 38th Illinois.
E. Reynolds, Co. M, 12th Ky. cavalry.
M. Centers, Co. I, 7th Ky.
E. W. Evans, Co. H, 2d Ky.
Isaac Bunch, Co. H, 2d Ky.
Jas. Moore, Co. H, 18th Ky.
1st Sergt. Geo. W. Merie, Co. I, 18th Ky.
1st Sergt. Harry Hunter, Co. H, 1st Ohio.
Corp. N. P. Haines, Co. D, 13th Ohio.
C. Haverland, Co. A, 13th Ohio.
Charles Brown, Co. I, 15th Ohio.
V. E. Donnan, head stew'd, 26th Ohio.
C. Heckingham, Co. I, 26th Ohio.
W. Baker, Co. A, 33d Ohio.
Levi Neivlin, Co. I, 33th Ohio.
Amos Point, Co. F, 64th Ohio.
W. H. Clark, Co. G, 2d Mich.
J. W. Crabtree, Co. A, 7th Connecticut.
Sergt. Wm. J. Davis, Co. I, 8th Kansas.
James W. Powers, Co. L, 1st U. S. artillery.
Fredk. Ebuls, Co. I, 1st U. S. artillery.
Hugh Parkhurst, Co. C, 6th U. S. cavalry.
William Barnum, Co. K, 6th U. S. cavalry.
J. Harrigan, Co. H, 18th United States.
Corp. S. W. Davis, Co. A, 10th United States.
Andrew Wealer, Co. B, 18th United States.
D. W. Jones, Co. H, 12th United States.
Corp. M. A. McClintock, Co. H, 12th United States.
Corp. E. Bechtel, Co. G, 12th United States.

RECEIVED AT COLLEGE GREEN BARRACKS, NOT SICK OR WOUNDED—MAJOR CHAMBERLAIN, FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY, IN CHARGE.

J. Hurley, Co. F, 51st Ill.
Corp. D. Ellmore, Co. H, 36th Illinois.
W. Robison, Co. I, 86th Ill.
Corp. N. Burneson, Co. G, 89th Illinois.
J. W. Fuller, Co. D, 112th Illinois.
Sergt. H. H. Chipman, Co. F, 6th Mich. cavalry.
Sergt.-Maj. H. W. Hobart, 6th Mich. cavalry.
J. Gill, Co. E, 22d Mich.
J. Billings, Co. H, 22d Mich.
J. Hasler, Co. A, 24th Ohio.
J. H. Travis, Co. I, 18th Wis.
W. Demmenes, Co. B, 30th Ohio.
J. A. Mowy, Co. E, 105th Ohio.
J. A. Margan, Co. C, 50th Ohio.
Sergt. Geo. W. Postlewaite, Co. K, 6th Ky. cavalry.
E. F. Dawson, Co. L, 6th Ky. cavalry.
Wm. Varner, Co. K, 18th Kentucky.
George Hacker, Co. G, 5th Tenn. cavalry.
R. M. Chance, Co. I, 6th Ind. cavalry.
J. Sullivan, Co. F, 36th Ind.
Corp. A. H. Doughty, Co. F, 36th Indiana.
Theo. F. Bummer, Co. H, 36th Illinois.
J. Delany, Co. E, 36th Ill.
Sergt. T. P. Sayre, Co. B, 21st Illinois.
Edward McKinney, Co. C, 22d Illinois.
J. Wilson, Co. G, 11th Mass.
D. Barritt, Co. D, 12th Mass.
Geo. Jones, Co. E, 19th Mass.
Robert Baker, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts.
Corp. W. R. Hamilton, Co. E, 1st Alabama cavalry.
H. Butcher, Co. F, 1st Virginia cavalry.
Wm. Comstock, Co. K, 17th Ohio.
J. Williams, Co. G, 26th Ohio.
Corp. P. Keenan, Co. D, 26th Ohio.
M. Hart, Co. F, 51st Ohio.
Corp. G. W. Burgan, Co. H, 64th Ohio.
J. Simmons, Co. B, 100th Ohio.
Corp. J. Stutsman, Co. H, 100th Ohio.
Corp. C. N. Baker, Co. D, 6th Maine.
J. H. Sanders, Co. I, 19th Maine.
Sergt. E. K. Sibley, Co. M, 1st Vt. cavalry.
R. G. Rogers, Co. E, 1st Vt. cavalry.
Chas. Wrede, Co. B, 6th N. Y. artillery.
Charles Maryon, Co. B, 8th N. Y. S. M.
R. Zela, Co. C, 39th N. Y.
Wm. Murray, Co. G, 39th New-York.
Jacob Houk, Co. H, 97th New-York.
Corp. J. H. Ridgway, Co. G, 132d New-York.
George Peters, Co. C, 8th Indiana.
Wm. Bavard, Co. G, 9th Indiana.
M. McGown, Co. A, 79th Pennsylvania.
F. A. Thiers, Co. E, 143d Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Newton, Co. D, 16th United States.
Joseph Meoney, Co. F, 18th United States.

Suggestions from the People.

A CRUSADE PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to agitate, through the columns of your valuable paper, the subject of the release of these brave men now perishing by inches, within the loathsome walls of the bastiles of the accursed Southern Confederacy.

Is there a man among us with soul so dead as not to feel a chill of horror creep over him, at the recital of the studied, cruel, more than barbarian tortures which these hellish fiends delight in inflicting? In the most cruelly triumphant days of the Roman Inquisition, more infernal torture was not devised. Within an hundred and fifty miles of friends, and abundance, and with the sad consciousness of a futile attempt to relieve them whetting the edge of their misery, these demi-gods lie wasting slowly away—*the proud bearing and spirit of the soldier of the Republic crushed and giving* away to the feeble gasps of the emaciated skeleton, and sinking into the agonizing and senseless shrieks of the maniac, to be followed, too slowly, alas, by a merciful death. In the name of the Christian spirit of humanity! for the love that we bear our brothers and friends in this sad visitation of misfortune, in the name of God, as we may expect mercy, let us be alive to our great duty of releasing these brave men from the certain destruction which awaits them at the hands of these human vampires.

I express it as my firm conviction that, were the President to issue a proclamation for volunteers for this expedition of mercy, an overwhelming host would spring to arms, ready to brave any danger to liberate these men.

Let the great City of New-York take the lead in this matter. Let a meeting of the people be called to devise the most expedient manner to consummate the work. Let these troops be organized for, say two or three months, or for the occasion, and with this addition *pro tem.* to the grand old Army of the Potomac, under its brave leader, a speedy and fearful retribution will overtake these God-forsaken wretches, and the liberation of our *friends* be the theme of universal thanksgiving throughout the land.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will enter into the spirit of this matter, with that degree of vigor and earnestness which characterizes your paper in the prosecution of a good work. Let us not stand by idly and see these heroes, to whom honorable death on the field of glory has been denied, perish thus ignobly. F.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT—A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is full time that two hundred thousand volunteers from the loyal States should proceed to Washington, and there do garrison duty, while the whole Army of the Potomac moved to the rescue of those starving patriots and all but naked fellow-citizens, now silently pining and thinking of us in Richmond prisons.

The idea strikes me as practical, besides it would prove our devotion and patriotism to our country and fellow-citizens. I am ready to go for one, and leave my business for such time as it would take to rescue these brave fellows from premature graves caused by cold and starvation.

I care not for party politics now. Let us show for once the great strength of the conservative arm. It may bring the South to her senses, and also teach a new lesson to England and all Europe besides. What say all Union men, whether Democrats or Black Republicans to this idea. Oh, I think I see them gathering from all parties and denominations.

Let us have permission from Washington, and proper leaders to forward this idea. It can be done within sixty or ninety days.

Very truly yours, J. C. B., Merchant.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

In view of the barbarities practiced upon our prisoners in Richmond, there is evidently a design in it. Now, if these callous-hearted wretches retained any honor among themselves, the plan might work a little to our advantage by paroling a few thousand rebel prisoners, and send them to Richmond to eat starvation food; but *then, again, would they parole our prisoners and send them home? Would they not* keep them and starve them just as they do now—and disregarding the honor of their paroled soldiers, put them again in the ranks of their own armies. Now, another view strikes me. We have a considerable body of men in and around the Peninsula—Richmond is nearly uncovered, LEE's army is pretty much all between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Could not a body of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, with plenty of cavalry from the Peninsula, rush into Richmond, rescue these men, put arms in their hands, then strike the rear of LEE's army, while MEADE dashes on the front, so as to place the rebels between two fires? The terrible cruelties to which our poor soldiers are subject by these land pirates and the Cunninghams of that barbarous people, admonish us that something ought to be done, if it is in our power, and the sooner the better. WILLIAM STREET.

HASTE IMPERATIVE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that you urge *concession* to the rebel demands respecting exchanges of prisoners in order to procure the release of our unfortunate soldiers in their hands. *Perhaps this is best.* No one would object if the Government should resolve upon it, but for God's sake and humanity's sake, let them resolve upon *something* at once. The terrible suffering of our brothers and sons has been known to them for weeks, if not months, and yet no course is decided upon for either relief or retaliation which might secure relief. If they will concede, let them do it at once. If they will retaliate, let them begin immediately.

Yours, respectfully, B.

AN OFFER.

NORWALK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "The Rebel Raid After Prisoners," you remark, "Why would it not be well to organize a force expressly for the deliverance of Union prisoners at Richmond." You say that "*ten* thousand would volunteer for that service as a speciality."

Gentlemen, this morning, before your paper came to hand, I myself had a conversation with a neighbor who owns a schooner of some eighty or ninety tons, and who for years has made the coasting a business, particularly to Virginia for wood and coals. He knows well the coast.

He said he would volunteer in this service, and we were of opinion that a much less number of good men would be sufficient.

Now, Gentlemen, if five thousand or even less good and true men, with the necessary arms, can be had, with the authority to make the effort, the thing shall be attempted, and I fully believe we may not only release our brave and suffering men, but take that rebel city.

No time to be lost. The watchword, "On to Richmond." Let us keep dark until the move is made.

CHAS. F. RAYMOND.

THE GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Cruise of the U. S. Steamer Arkansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER ARKANSAS, NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

This steamer arrived at this city on Friday evening last from a cruise to the fleet off Galveston and Sabine Pass. On the 6th instant, while cruising in the Gulf, she fell in with the British schooner *Catharine Huer*, 20 days from Vera Cruz for New-Orleans, in distress, having lost anchors, chains and sails, and being entirely destitute of provisions. It was about nightfall, and a gale from the north was just commencing, which in their disabled condition must inevitably have swept them out into the Gulf, to undergo starvation and shipwreck, but for the fortunate appearance of the *Arkansas*. Capt. CATE, of the *Arkansas* supplied the almost famished crew and passengers (among whom were many women and children) with refreshments, provisions, water and fuel, and taking the schooner in tow, carried her to New-Orleans. Her Captain and passengers published in the New-Orleans papers a card of thanks to Capt. CATE and his officers "for their timely assistance in rescuing them from impending destruction," and on Monday, Nov. 9, a Committee from them unexpectedly waited on Capt. CATE and presented him with a magnificent speaking-trumpet and goblet, "as a slight testimonial of their gratitude." Doubtless such a trophy will be more highly prized by the gallant Captain than any "spoils of war" he could have gained. The British Consul at New-Orleans has also addressed an official letter to Capt. CATE, his officers and crew, thanking them for their attentions to the distressed voyagers.

The *Arkansas* also brings to New-Orleans a Sergeant and twelve men, who escaped from the rebel army at Galveston, and came off to the fleet blockading there. Their accounts of the suffering and destitution there are almost incredible. I cannot pretend to give half the particulars of their statements; but they assert that the rebel cause is at a very low ebb in Texas, *from sheer exhaustion.* Let us hope it may speedily die out. *I append a list of the officers of the Arkansas:*

Act. Vol. Lieut.-Comd'g., DAVID CATE; Act. Master and Ex. Officer, James MacDonald; Surgeon, E. D. G. Smith; Paymaster, Edward G. Bishop; Chief Engineer, James Blenkinsop; Act. Ensigns, B. F. Russell and Frank H. Beers; Second Assist. Engineers, Samuel T. Reeves and Benjamin La Bree; Third Assist. Engineers, James Crooks and James Germain; Master's Mates, Ransom, Carey and Farrell; Captain's Clerk, William H. Cox; Paymaster's Clerk, Lucius B. Tuttle; Surgeon's Steward, Andrew Thorn.

Yours, ever, NAUTA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HAMMEL has been detached from the command of the *Marataanza*, and ordered to the command of the *Chickopee*, and Lieut.-Commander MILTON HAXTON has been ordered to the command of the *Marataanza*.

Lieut.-Commander HENRY ERBEN, Jr., has been detached from special duty at New-York City, and ordered on board the *Niagara*.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN G. BARNES has been detached from the *Niagara*, and ordered as fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The Adriatic Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Adriatic* left here for Galway at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. The news and commercial dispatches of Friday were put on board of her. The news and commercial dispatches of to-day did not reach here in time to be sent out in her, owing to the bad working of the wires in consequence of the storm.

THE CORSICA.—The steamship *Corsica*, from this port on the 9th inst. for Havana, via Nassau, N. P., arrived at Havana on Sunday morning, the 15th inst. [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The State Government—Conflict between Civil and Military Authority—A Slave Sale—Gen. A. J. Hamilton—Condition of the City—General Health—Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The war is still going on between the two parties in this city, who, although professing to be both *Unionists*, are nevertheless, as widely asunder as possible. The one party is composed of those unconditional Union men who, seeing and knowing that it is perfectly futile to ever dream of seeing Louisiana assume her former position, with Slavery hanging to her, openly proclaim themselves for a Free State Constitution. The other party is composed of slave-owners and the adherents of Slavery—who can only see the negro first, last, everywhere; and who are waiting to force a Civil Government upon the people immediately; thinking, doubtless, that by so doing they can anticipate the terrible revulsion of feeling which is running so strong and rapidly against the old order of things; and, by getting power into the right sort of hands, afford them the only chance of ever seeing their darling institution returned to its old *status*; even if, in doing so, the cause of JEFF. DAVIS should triumph and that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN should perish!

I should be sorry, indeed, to impute unworthy motives to *all* the men who are prominently found countenancing, if not openly supporting the latter clique. On the contrary, there are those among them personally known to and respected by me, and who doubtless think they are doing a very excellent thing by being what they call "conservative." I cannot, however, comprehend the good of that conservatism which aims at killing the very thing it would conserve; the loyalty of those who conservatively refuse to strike dead the monstrous reptile which they find preying upon the very vitals of their country; and when one catches his friend cheek by jowl with those who are known to be as much traitors at heart as any now in the Cabinet of JEFF. DAVIS, one must accuse that friend of very great folly, to escape accusing him of something very much worse.

The whole proceedings of this clique, which has usurped the high-sounding title of the "Louisiana State Executive Committee," are got up in a manner to deceive the public. There is nothing open about it; or at least has not been hitherto. It is true they have once or twice made public appeals in the papers; but all their doings have been "dark-lantern" ones; carried on in private, where the great bulk of the people could have no possible chance of knowing what they were doing; and where, in direct defiance of the constituted authorities here, they have been electing officers as high up as the President himself, for anything that I or any one else can really know to the contrary.

I should not devote so much space to this movement, if it were not more than likely that its originators are striving to create an impression in the North that they represent the will and feeling of Louisiana. Finding that they could not draw men together by any regular process, the scheme was entertained of sending people round to solicit signatures among those who would like an immediate Civil Government, and doubtless a good deal might have been done that way among people who would have to put a cross for their names; but I have not heard whether this was followed up or not.

They called a meeting once, at which thirteen people were present, beside the thirteen seated round a round table. That meeting adjourned, and at the next one about the same number were drawn together again. They have now, it appears, determined upon an open-air meeting at the Clay statue, on Canal-street, to-morrow evening; but as the *Morning Star* will have left before this grand affair comes off, I am sorry I cannot send you an account of it. In the meantime, if the fame of these officious—not official—gentlemen shall have reached the North, you can safely assure your readers that it is nothing in the world but a little self-admiration society, which is in the habit of meeting occasionally to call each other Senators, Secretaries of State, Presidents, or anything else that their playful fancies may suggest at the time. They are making themselves so perfectly ridiculous here that people are not even condescending to get angry with them about it.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY.

The further we go on, the more manifest becomes the difficulty of drawing the exact line of demarkation between civil and military authority. One or two very interesting cases of the kind have come up lately, and are still pending. The most important, perhaps, is that called the "Slatter Succession," in which Judge WHITAKER, of the Probate Court, gave a decision directly adverse to the position assumed by the military authorities.

The case is simply this. The Slatter property embraces the City Hotel, and other property of very great value, which, coming legitimately under what is called "rebel," has been forfeited by the military authorities; the papers, as I understand, seized, and the whole matter placed in the hands of the Military Department here. The case having come up in Court, the trustees, in order to show their inability to comply with the requirements of their position, put in evidence a correspondence that had taken place between them and the Quartermaster's Department, in which they were peremptorily ordered to hand over their books, papers, &c.

Judge WHITAKER used the occasion *to lay down the law in a very outspoken manner, saying* that unless the establishment of Courts of law here was intended to be a farce and a mockery, the Courts should have entire jurisdiction in matters of property and succession like this of the SLATTERS. It is certainly not an easy question to determine. While Courts of law are entitled to all power and dignity, we cannot lose sight of the fact that these are war times, and that rebels and their property have sometimes to be met by more summary processes than through the slow and uncertain ordeal of a Court of Justice.

But it is not only the civil and military powers that are at loggerheads; here is a case in which the naval and military come in contact. There is a very handsome prize steamer here, called the *Alabama*, which had been turned over to the Navy by Judge DURELL, of the U. S. District Court, at the request of Commodore BELL, and at an appraised value to be hereafter determined. The military authorities seized the vessel for the Quartermaster's Department, and took possession of it yesterday without any formal application from the Quartermaster's Department. They had scarcely got possession when the United States Marshals retook the vessel, upon which the military authorities retook it again, and now hold it.

It must have been an amusing thing to watch this contest between bayonets and red tape. The United States soldier pointing his bayonet at the Marshal, and the Marshal thrusting in the soldier's face an ominous-looking piece of paper covered with cabalistic patches of red sealing wax. There are many in the world who would face a whole brigade of the former, rather than encounter a lawyer with one of the latter in his hand. However, bayonets have carried the day thus far, and the *Alabama* is in military possession; but I understand the "Courts" are going to have a grand fight about it; the results of which will doubtless be made public.

A SLAVE SALE.

A few days ago an advertisement appeared saying that a sale would take place of three slaves, a woman named LAVINIA and her two children, GEORGE and MARTHA. We "exotics," as they have christened men from the North, were, of course, on the tip-toe of expectation; for although the old signs still remain in many places, "slave auction," "slaves bought and sold," the actual thing of seeing a man, woman, or child put upon an auction block in New-Orleans for sale, seemed almost as incredible, and would have been quite as novel to many of us as a glimpse at an Indian suttee, the burning of a witch, the orgies of the King of Dahomey, or any other horror that one has read and thought about.

But the sale did not come off; [illegible] of does not appear; but just before the sale should have taken place, notice came out stating that it had been postponed. Perhaps it is just as well, for it could only have had the effect of disgusting hundreds more thoroughly than they are even now, and could have benefitted nobody.

No slave-auctions are done within Louisiana, and have already taken their places alongside of the wicker cages in which the ancient Britons roasted their religious victims, the Inquisitions of the Middle Ages and the witch-burnings of Connecticut, &c. The Nineteenth Century has no more stomach for these horrors than just to read of them now and then, for the morbid pleasure of feeling its hair stand on end. What is the use of an auction-block where there is nothing to sell, or rather where there are no buyers? Lavinia and her two children have feet to walk with, and who is going to be fool enough to buy property, which, the moment his money is paid down, can make him a nice curtsy, call its children, say good-bye to the new master, and walk off in broad daylight, defying him to lay one finger upon them?

GEN. HAMILTON

is still here, awaiting, I presume, the further development of things in his native State, before he goes down to take possession. He has favored us twice since his arrival here by public addresses. The last one, delivered at Lyceum Hall, on Saturday evening last, was a most brilliant affair.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The health of the city continues excellent, and business is surely but slowly reviving. Many of the necessaries of life are ranging very high; unnecessarily so, it seems to me, and I hope soon that some little relaxation from headquarters will make the machinery move easier. With the free ocean on one side and the free Mississippi running by our doors, I cannot imagine why we should be wanting here any products of the North or Northwest; still we do. People seem to have got it into their heads that there is only one thing to be thought of here, and that is *cotton*.

The city keeps filling up with northern families, every vessel arriving coming freighted with the wives and children of those who came out here pioneering in the ranks of war or in civil life, and who have found themselves seduced by this Capua of a climate. But, by the way, I would not have written that flattering comparison to the climate two days ago. Of all the horrors unknown to the North it is what they call a *norther* here, when in two hours you are plunged from midsummer into mid-winter, or something that *feels* more intolerably cold. Day before yesterday I had to put on my heavy clothing, and as heavy an overcoat as I would think of wearing on the coldest January day in the North, and yet the thermometer would not show anything to warrant it. The fact is that the pores of the skin are so opened here as to make one sensible of the slightest variation in temperature; and the utmost caution should be used, by new comers, in dressing to suit the very sudden changes that occur in these latitudes. NEMO.

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

UNPUBLISHED FACTS RESPECTING DR. WRIGHT.

Whatever may be said respecting executions generally, that of Dr. WRIGHT was undeniably a decorous spectacle. The imposing display of troops, the gentlemanly deportment of the criminal on the scaffold, the peculiar structure of the gallows, which permitted the Doctor to drop through the platform out of sight of the spectators, his dying without a struggle, together with the universally acknowledged justice of the sentence on the part of those present, deprived the exhibition of every repulsive feature.

A few hitherto unnoticed facts respecting this case may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES. Almost superhuman efforts were made, in the first place, to prevent his conviction, and subsequently to procure a mitigation of the sentence of death by the President. Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, Representative to Congress from this District, *volunteered* his professional services, to which he added, in an unusual manner, his entire personal, social and political influence. His course in this respect has given the greatest offence to his Union constituents, and if he should again be a candidate for office he would not obtain a dozen votes. The assistance of Senator BOWDEN was secured in the usual manner, by the promise of a large fee, and his conduct is not, therefore, so open to censure. It is popularly supposed that a lawyer has a right to defend anybody, if he is well paid for it. It is due to the Doctor's memory that I should state, upon the best authority, that he strenuously opposed the action of his counsel in pleading his insanity, and it was with extreme difficulty that they could persuade him by his silence to consent that this should be done.

The following is the substance of his confession, made in jail a few days before his execution: He said the murder was committed on the anniversary of his marriage; that he had been drinking very freely in the different saloons about town, as well as at home; that he was asleep on his sofa after dinner, when his eldest daughter awoke him and said that the negro troops were in the street; that he went to the window, looked out, took his hat, went to a neighbor's house, procured a pistol, went to the store of ANDREW FOSTER, and twenty minutes subsequently, when the colored company was returning from the review at the Custom-house, after a few angry words with Lieut. SANBORN, he shot him. He also confessed that the assassination of Lieut. SANBORN had been determined upon for several days and the matter frequently discussed in FOSTER's store. He implicated several persons, well known to the authorities here, who were accustomed to congregate at FOSTER's den of iniquity for treasonable conversation, as his virtual accomplices in the crime. I forbear giving their names at present, but it is hoped that they will not escape the notice of Gen. BUTLER.

The Doctor came much nearer escaping from jail than his custodians are willing to acknowledge. It was a cunningly devised plan, and the vigilant eye of a single man detected his disguise. He was out of the building, past the guards, and nearly across the street when he was arrested. On searching his cell after the execution, skeleton keys for removing his chains and opening the door of his cell, together with several saws for cutting iron, were found concealed under the matting on the floor.

The execution of Dr. WRIGHT has had the best effect upon the rampant secessionists in this vicinity. All their former swagger and insolence has disappeared, and if one can judge from their demeanor, they respect as well as fear a Government that protects the lives of its officers.

LINE OF STEAMERS TO NEW-YORK.

The Norfolk Board of Trade, composed, by the way, almost wholly of Northern men, is zealously laboring in every direction to revive the prostrate business of our city. Under the auspices of this enterprising body of merchants, a line of steamers has been established between Norfolk and New-York, the pioneer of which, the *Baltimore*, will leave the latter City for this port on the 23th inst. The price per hundred for freight has been fixed at 40 cents. For the same our merchants are now obliged to pay $1 50. For passengers the fare will be about $8, or $12 for the round trip.

POST BAND.

The Board of Trade is raising the sum of $1,400 to provide instruments for a superior band, which the Government has agreed to maintain permanently at this post, on condition that the citizens furnish the musical instruments. Several hundred dollars were raised in a few hours the other day. All honor to this zealous mercantile brotherhood. In ten years Norfolk will contain a hundred thousand inhabitants, and its commercial prosperity will be largely due to the resolute go-ahead "squatters" who are now pitching their tents in this city.

HOSPITAL MATTERS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon JOHN G. QUINN, United States Navy, has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at this station, and is now here.

Assistant Surgeon WM. H. JONES, United States Navy, has been ordered from the Naval Hospital at this station, to New-Orleans.

A large number of sick sailors arrived at the hospital to-day from the iron-clads off Charleston.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Commodore JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, commandant of this naval station, returned yesterday after a short absence, bringing with him his accomplished and highly connected wife. The Commodore has been absent but twice from his post in more than a year and a-half. Such remarkable fidelity to one's duties deserves special notice.

GEN. MILLSON.

Gen. MILLSON, the popular and eloquent representative in Congress from this district at the time Virginia seceded from the Union, is now absent in Washington. Always professing to be a Union man, the General, up to the present time, has remained in strict seclusion, taking no part in war or politics, and not even mingling in society. He has never hesitated to express his firm belief that the rebellion would be subdued, although, as a "State Rights" man, he has disapproved of the policy of the Administration in dividing Virginia and in the general conduct of the war. His presence in Washington at this time, when vigorous measures are about to be adopted for the reorganization of society in this section of the State, indicates that the hitherto stubborn rebels in this vicinity have concluded that the "Confederacy" is not the mighty power they once fancied it to be, and are disposed to capitulate on the best terms they can get. Their anxiety respecting the approaching session of the Court of Confiscation here has been visible in every quarter recently.

THE BRITISH SLOOP VALOROUS.

The sloop *Valorous*, twenty-two guns, lying at Fortress Monroe, is now the only British man-of-war in these waters. Our officers refuse all intercourse with the officers of this vessel, even to the disregard of the ordinary civilities of naval life. An insulting message from the crew of the *Valorous* sent to the crew of one of our ships lying in the roads, came near leading to a serious collision recently. John Bull's national manners are never very winning; but we claim, if he do sympathize with secession, that common decency of behavior must be maintained. TEWKESBURY.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Abandonment of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—Operations of the Guerrillas—State of things in Arkansas—Cotton Trade at Memphis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The abandonment by the United States of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has of late occasioned considerable comment and conjecture, both among the Union men and rebels of this region. The road is not yet wholly given up, but the Government is removing the commissary stores and other public property from its line as fast as is practicable, while the traders on the route are bringing in their goods with as much celerity as possible. The true reason for this movement is probably only known to officials, but it is reasonable to suppose that the cause lays in the fact that the expense of guarding the track is greater than the benefits derived to the Government from its use in the present disposition of the Union forces, so that we may justly conclude that its discontinuance is more the result of economy than necessity, especially as Government is deliberately taking away everything from it that is of any use to them, or could be of any benefit to the enemy. While the rebels here are trying to regard the movement as a military necessity, resulting from the successful operations of guerrillas, they are not well pleased with the idea, as it will take a large trade from Memphis, and, of course, just so much lessen the chances of money-making and speculation among its citizens. This discomfiture is not a little increased by the report that the Government is about to open the Columbus and Mobile Road, and take their supplies and troops over that route to Corinth—making Columbus, instead of Memphis, the principal depot on the river for operations in this department.

Perhaps there is nothing which more strongly indicates the weakness of the rebel Government than its efforts to stimulate the organization of guerrilla bands and the countenance it gives to their depredations. It is a simple acknowledgment to the world that it is incompetent to meet the Union forces successfully in a fair open fight, and that its assumed power is virtually broken.

Almost every boat that arrives from below gives an account of having been assailed by guerrillas, and a day or two since a passenger-boat was fired into above Memphis while the *Allen Collier* and the [illegible] were burned about the same time this side of Helena. But the depredations of guerrillas are not confined to the banks of the Mississippi River. They rob and plunder whenever and wherever they can. A poor man some day last week was bringing into Memphis a single bale of cotton to furnish the means with which to buy necessaries for *his* family. He succeeded in getting within four miles of the city when he was overhauled by guerrillas and his cotton seized and burned, and he compelled to return to his home destitute. In Arkansas their depredations are more fiendish than on this side of the river. A Union man living about two hundred miles west of Memphis went into the National army as a soldier something like a year since, leaving his wife and only child at home on his farm. The woman managed to raise and secure crops enough to give herself and child a comfortable support through the winter. This coming to the knowledge of the guerrillas through the medium of her secesh neighbors—they came and destroyed everything she had saved for her support and left her perfectly destitute. She then started with a team to come to Memphis and to proceed to some friends she has twenty-five miles the east of this place. After traveling about one hundred miles she was over*hauled by guerrillas, her team taken from her*, all her little property—even to some of the clothing on her back destroyed or appropriated, and she and her child left alone on the road with literally nothing. In this condition she pressed on afoot with her child and reached this city about two days ago, where she now is awaiting an opportunity to go to her friends. This is only one instance out of many of a similar character—perhaps there is no portion of the South-west where the ravages of the war have been and are now more severely felt than in Arkansas. The devastation of the country has been so great that even the common necessaries of life cannot be purchased at any price, even with gold and silver.

A Jew of this vicinity, a day or two ago came, thought he would try his hand in speculating in cotton, and passed over to the other side of the river to proceed into the country to carry out his project, but he had hardly reached the Arkansas side when he was relieved of his money to the amount of about $14,000, by a band of desperadoes who were in waiting for him. Quite large quantities of cotton are coming daily into Memphis, not only from below on the river, but from the surrounding country. In this way about three hundred bales each day reach the Memphis market. There are large quantities of cotton still hid away, both in Mississippi and Arkansas. The burning of cotton has been confined mostly to the vicinity of the Mississippi River, while in the country back it has been hid away by its owners, and now lies concealed in by-places awaiting more settled times to bring it to light. The trade in this great Southern staple is quite brisk, with a prospect of still greater activity for some months to come. ALPHA.

The Bank of the Metropolis.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The Bank of the Metropolis, of this city, went into liquidation on the 17th inst. No liabilities of any description.

The Prize Steamer R. E. Lee.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The prize steamer *R. E. Lee* is coming up.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Meeting of the Women's Loyal National League.

ADDRESS BY HON. WM. D. KELLY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The meeting of the Women's Loyal League was addressed on last evening, according to announcement, by Ex-Judge KELLY, now member of Congress from Philadelphia. The audience though not large was an appreciative one, responding to the Speaker's pithy and most eloquent remarks with hearty applause. The Speaker was introduced by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, who made a few appropriate preliminary remarks. Judge KELLY on arising was received with demonstrations of applause, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLY.

The Americans, he said, were represented as being a fast people. It was not only said with truth, but by Europeans with a sneer; they declaring that fifty years of Europe was better than a cycle of Cathay. It was in the nature of things that we should be a fast people. The peculiar circumstances attending the emigration of our forefathers, the peculiar characteristics of those forefathers themselves, the peculiar condition in which they found themselves placed on their arrival here, all renders it natural that we should be a fast people. They found much to do—a continent to subdue, a government of the right sort to establish. They came to a land where nature existed on the grandest possible scale, and their own purposes and efforts partook of the same character. Other nations in hearing what we are doing doubt it, and when they say we are fast, they intend also to imply that we are a little false. An intelligent banker in London inquired how the Mersey and the Thames compared with the Missouri and the Mississippi, and it was not long since that an Englishman asked the speaker if there were many people in his own country who spoke the English language as purely as he; and, finding how much of ignorance he had betrayed, sought to retrieve his reputation by the further question whether he thought the white race would eventually predominate in America. [Laughter.] We were a fast people and were laying foundations upon which should be builded States that should endure as long as civilization should endure on the earth. How preëminently proper was it for a people having in charge such grand results to see to it that no duty be left undone, no obligation neglected! The great primal duty of the day was to secure peace, by all agencies and all powers, especially by correct voting and steady and persistent fighting. [Applause.] Anything short of carrying on the war to the bitter end, as it was called—to the subduing of the rebellion—would leave to our children only anarchy and ruin in their prime. We need not refer to the two years of war already passed, to the condition of the Government at the time of the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN [applause] as President, to the condition of the army and of the navy at the time of his inauguration; nor hardly, perhaps, to assert what seemed so clear, that the only way was to make a peace, though we make a desolation and call it peace! [Applause.] If we looked at the course of the Administration, we should find that it had acted strictly within constitutional limits. There were two attitudes which the rebels might be considered as maintaining in relation to the Government. First, they were insurgents; and secondly, they were alien enemies. All that the Administration had done had been sanctioned by the courts. He alluded to various opinions, among them that of Judge GRIER, who delivered the great opinion of the Supreme Court, and who decided that the rebels were alien enemies. If we secured freedom to every one who wore the human form, we should be doubly faithful to all the provisions of the Constitution. [Applause.] See to it, when the war is over, that the citizen of Massachusetts, whether his hair be red and straight, or black and kinked, may walk freely the streets of Charleston, South Carolina. [Applause.] It was our duty to maintain the Constitution of the United States, but not [to restore] the Union as it was. [Applause.] He would be a madman who would undertake to restore Bomba to the throne of Naples, or to recall MARIE ANTOINETTE to be Queen of France; but not more of a madman would he be than that most obtuse of Bourbons, the Postmaster-General, when he strives to bring the power of the Government to the work of restoring the Union as it was. [Applause.] Who should induce the people of Maryland to [reverse] their recent decision, and submit the government of that State to sixteen thousand slaveholders, fully eight thousand of whom have proclaimed themselves in favor of emancipation? Who would ask the people of West Virginia to destroy the Constitution they elaborated with so much labor, devote themselves to regaining the slaves they have enfranchised, and permit the oligarchs of Old Virginia to rule them as for years they have ruled them—in the fashion in which Russia ruled Poland, or England ruled Ireland in the earlier days? [Applause.] Who would ask the people of Missouri, who have just elected to the Senate the LLOYD GARRISON of the Southwest, B. GRATZ BROWN, [applause] to reinstall Slavery in its old power in that State? Who would induce the Free-State men of Louisiana, now numbering over sixty-five affiliated associations, bound not only by written speeches but by open oath to oppose Slavery in every form and in every part of the State—who would induce them to strive to subject themselves and the future people of Louisiana to the Constitution of 1852, which gave that State, as the Government of Maryland was, to the hands of sixteen thousand slaveholders? Let there be a Union of sister States, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that alone as supreme and rightly sovereign. [Applause.] Then should we have maintained the Constitution; then should we have maintained the Union—a Union bound together by the Constitution which bound together the original thirteen States. [Applause.] The slaveholders of Maryland—he could speak from personal experience—gave as cordial a reception to-day to Anti-Slavery sentiment, as the old Anti-Slavery Society has done at any time within the last thirty years. [Applause.] They were eager to hear the subject discussed. They had made up their minds that they would dam up the enormous water power they have permitted to run to waste, and let their negroes run loose. [Applause.] The President of the United States, speaking to him in regard to the revocation of the Emancipation Proclamation, had said: "Suppose I had given a deed of my place in Springfield, having received equivalent therefor, could I recall that deed and retake it into my own possession? Just as impossible would it be for me to revoke this deed of emancipation." [Applause.] And he had heard him say substantially the same thing in several instances. Hence it seemed to the speaker that the emancipation of Slavery was not the great duty of the hour. When we should have put down the rebellion, would Slavery exist? When the rebellion should have been crushed, when the President's Proclamation should have taken effect, would a deluge come? This was just the time to consider new duties; and now, when this great question has assumed its present aspect—now was a season in which to see whether there are not other duties, higher, but further reaching, to be begun to-day and pursued while life lasts, in which we shall engage. Four millions of consumers were thrown suddenly into our land. New-York was a great commercial City, and we should have four millions of new consumers in the land—for the laborers of the South had in no sense been consumers of our products; a little coarse clothing, less than the prisoner or the pauper gets in the jail or the almshouse, had been hitherto the amount of their consumption. But now 4,000,000 people were suddenly thrown upon our hands. They needed to learn our language, our customs; they were ready to labor and would be eager to spend among us the results of their labor. They would enrich us by pouring into our laps the results of their toil. But they needed culture. When HANNAH THURSTON addressed the people of Peterboro to behold the [illegible] claimed for woman the equal right to culture, employment and reward, and the [illegible] was not deemed unreasonable or [illegible] and he perceived this to be an appropriate demand to make for the four millions of freedmen who were to stand among us, willing to toil, anxious to toil, anxious to become citizens, and capable of adding vastly to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Shall they have education, employment, reward? The sooner the political economist, the social economist, the philanthropist, engaged earnestly in the question of securing to this people these three demands, the better would it be for the prosperity and the peace of the country. [Applause.] Our philanthropy was to be widened, broadened, deepened. We would find the slave an especial object of liberality. They had manifested their deservedness of consideration, had shown the peaceableness of their disposition from the beginning of this war until this time; for, with all the incentives to violence which the state of war where they dwelt afforded, they had not manifested anything like that spirit of baseness and brutishness manifested by those engaged in the riots in the City of New-York—a spirit of baseness which could snatch the child from the mother's arms and take the bed from the charitable abode of hundreds of orphans. Men not guilty of a skin not colored like our own had the elements of barbarism in them so largely that the question was for the time whether they could be more easily suppressed than the rebels who had been for two years or more in arms against the Government. This was a spirit which the colored people of the South had never exhibited. Another duty of the day was to strive to obtain for ourselves, and impart to others a higher and holier conception of the destiny of the country, to accept as a maxim of life to govern us in our intercourse with the common people, and the dependent and uncultured, the great maxim that lay at the basis of our institutions, and that after all through greater or less resistance, would work itself into the vital law of the land, and the conviction of the people—the equality of mankind before the law and the State, and that then, burnished, quickened, vivified, by the noble injunction with reference to conduct to others measuring it by what we regarded their duty to us. [Applause.] If in this season of exaltation we could fairly impress upon the mass of the people the fact that we live not for the mass of the people—the fact that the truest insurance of ourselves against all [illegible] to be found in the palaces that line our avenues but in the humble little shelf of books hanging in the humble home, in the ties of home and family that gladden the hours after the weary day's labor is done—if we could generalize that belief, then should this war not have been in vain; then should it be said of us that the people of this day comprehended their duty and did it. [Applause.] What quarrel, the speaker asked, had we with JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD COBDEN or JOHN STUART MILLS [applause,] or GASPARIN or TALLEYRAND, or the thousands who cheered that specimen of pluck and Yankee imperturbability, HENRY WARD BEECHER? We all wished these men to prosper. Was it not true to-day as it had ever been, that millions of men want acres, and millions of acres want hands to till them? The acres were ours, and it only remained for us generously to invite from the Old World the millions who would rejoice at an opportunity to cultivate them. Great Britain loved power and the Earl of Waterford was reported to have said that unless the emigration from Ireland could be stopped the country would become one vast sheep walk, which there would not be left in the country men enough to occupy. Let us go on depopulating Ireland; let us depopulate Ireland; let us depopulate England—inviting those people of those countries to become American citizens, and furnishing them homes by the provisions of the beneficent homestead law. [Applause.] The black army of the country was the darkest cloud on LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ambition. Did they know that the Alabama was the bond linking the nations of the world to peace? Why were not France, and England, and Russia, engaged in war to-day? A British war would cause the building of Alabamas in every ship-yard in America, to sweep British commerce from the ocean, and they knew it. England would redress our grievances if we were but true to ourselves. [Applause.] There was one thing that she respected, if nothing else, and that was power. If we were true to ourselves, France would soon declare that the European empire in America must be withdrawn, and that France can develop her acts without maintaining government on American soil. The speaker alluded to the inequality that existed in respect to the payment and clothing of colored and white soldiers, and appealed to the audience to flood Congress, which would soon be in session, with petitions that the black soldier may receive a decent compensation, that he may open the schoolhouse to his black child, and send an occasional remittance to his black wife. [Applause.] The speaker said he was no filibuster, but he believed that the continent was yet to be under the sway of the American republic. [Applause.] The colored race were a tropical race and virtually gravitated toward tropical regions; and the lowlands of Mexico and Central America were well adapted to them; and these they might obtain possession of by reasonable and fair purchase. It was an idle and a foolish fear that the colored people were going to overrun the North, as many had tried to persuade the laboring classes of the North that there was danger of their doing. To make our efforts effective, we had got to be just. We could not expect the ignorant barbarian to go forth and organize commercial adventure; we must train these people—and they did not require the amount of training that many supposed. Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS had not only hired out to freedmen the leased plantations on the Mississippi, but by his recent report, the best cotton raised the last harvest was raised on the plantations leased to the negroes. Let public sentiment at the North be rectified, let it be enlarged, let it be purified, and the laborer should receive a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, no matter if his skin were as ebony as human skin could be made. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM having stated that the next lecture in the course would be delivered by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, subject, "Joan d'Arc," the meeting was declared adjourned.

Board of County Canvassers.

THE COUNTY JUDICIARY RETURNS FROM THE TENTH DISTRICT, EIGHTH WARD, FINALLY REJECTED—M'CUNN THEREFORE ELECTED BY FIFTY-THREE MAJORITY OVER BOSWORTH.

The Board of County Canvassers met at noon yesterday. The lobby, as usual since McCUNN'S election has been in doubt, was well filled.

Supervisor WEISMAN, on call of the Chair, (Mr. LITTLE,) rose to report his action in reference to the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, when Supervisor PURDY wished to know whether the Board were proceeding according to law? What had been done heretofore in any similar case? Was there any precedent to guide them in this matter? He understood, from his reading of the law, that the functions of District Canvassers ended with the delivery of their returns to the proper authorities, and that they could not reopen the question of the results to which they had already attested.

Mr. TWEED replied that Mr. WEISMAN was about making a report of a conference he had held with the District Canvassers in pursuance of a resolution of the Board. He knew of no precedent to guide them, but was willing that one should be made now.

After some further discussion of no moment, Mr. WEISMAN'S report was submitted and read by the clerk. It set forth that he had called and sworn two of the three canvassers of the District in question; that these two said they acted without the third canvasser on the night of the election, he having absented himself; that the returns were footed up, giving 173 votes for McCUNN; for GARVIN 195; for BOSWORTH 95; for WHITE 51, and for SCHMIDT 21, making a total of 405; that real announcement was made of this result by one of the poll clerks; afterward, the returns were made out and signed hurriedly, and were sealed upon the supposition that they agreed with this statement.

The question coming up on receiving the report, Mr. LITTLE called Mr. STEWART to the chair, and taking the floor himself, made strong objection to accepting the report. He said the adoption of the resolution directing the report to be made, was a step not authorized by law, as he believed, and to accept the report would be to admit that the returns before the Board were not correct—a step he was unwilling to take. The returns, as corrected in this report, still showed a discrepancy, the poll-book of the district showing only 242 votes for Superior Court Justices, while the figures given by Mr. WEISMAN showed that 248 votes were cast, there being two names on each ticket.

Mr. WEISMAN remarked that it was true that the poll-book and the figures he had given disagreed, but so did the poll-book and the returns before the Board, the vote being: For GARVIN, 175; for BOSWORTH, 75; and for WHITE, 2. Total, 252.

Mr. TWEED—Then in equity and law we should throw out the whole vote in that District for Supreme Court Judges.

Considerable discussion ensued, during which Mr. PURDY remarked upon the general incompetency of election officers appointed by this Board. The General Committees of the different parties, he said, made out lists and sent them to this Board, who had but to do their bidding.

Mr. LITTLE denied this, so far as he was concerned, and said the appointees selected on his recommendation had proved good and capable men, and were supported by him only because they were good men for the duty.

Finally the returns were sent back for correction of all errors.

Mr. BLUNT then moved that Supervisor ROGERS investigate the judiciary returns from the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward.

Mr. TWEED cheerfully acceded to this in behalf of the Democrats of the Board, and was ready to have all returns overhauled about which there were any doubts.

Mr. LITTLE then moved that the returns from the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward be looked into by Mr. TWEED. Agreed to.

A recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. ROGERS reported in the case of the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward, that the poll clerks had first erroneously announced that the vote stood for BOSWORTH 311, McCUNN 260; and on writing out the returns the mistake was corrected—McCUNN being given 280 votes and BOSWORTH 131. The mistake, it was intimated, resulted from one of the poll clerks being inebriated. The report was accepted as being satisfactory, and also a report by Mr. TWEED in regard to the Seventh Ward case referred to him. Two of the Republican members of the Board, he said, had compared the returns with the poll-book, and were satisfied that the returns were right.

The returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward were then presented, corrected in accordance with the statement made by Mr. WEISMAN; but there was still a discrepancy of 11 votes, as shown above.

Mr. WEISMAN produced a certificate from the poll-clerks to the effect that an excess of ten votes in the count was made by counting one tally of ten twice. This, Mr. WEISMAN remarked, accounted for the ten of the eleven votes. [Laughter.]

Mr. LITTLE thought the Board were in a queer fix—that they were "emphatically stuck."

Mr ELY—We can send the the returns back for correction.

Mr. PURDY said it was impossible to make the returns entirely correct, and therefore he moved to reject them so far as they related to the vote for Supreme Court Justices.

Mr. TWEED thought this would be the best course to pursue, as the matter ultimately would, no doubt, be taken into the courts.

Mr. DAVIS insisted upon the original motion made by Mr. STEWART, to canvass the returns as first presented. This was put to vote and lost 4 to 6—a strict party vote.

Mr. LITTLE wished to put off the question of rejecting the returns till he could understand their legal right to reject them. The Board, however, seemed disposed to vote on Mr. PURDY'S motion, and it was put and carried by 10 to 2—Messrs. LITTLE and STEWART in the negative. An adjournment till Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. followed. As matters now stand McCUNN will get the certificate of election by his majority—53.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, passed sentence upon the following persons, who were convicted or pleaded guilty during the past week:

DR. EDWARD M. BROWN, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death, by abortion, of CATHERINE ANDERSON, in December, 1862. Ex-Judge STUART, the counsel of Dr. BROWN, made an eloquent appeal to the Court in mitigation of the sentence of his client—the main grounds of the appeal being the age and respectability of the prisoner, and the insufficiency of the evidence on which he was convicted. The Recorder, in passing sentence upon the Doctor, briefly rehearsed the evidence adduced against him on the trial, which he considered abundantly proved his guilt. He told him that by his unlawful acts he had brought desolation into the household of his victim, and that he considered the highest penalty which the law permitted him to impose for the offence to be totally inadequate to the enormity of the crime. He could, however, only sentence him to the longest term prescribed by law for manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years.

JAMES CASE, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of JNO. E. MCKENZIE, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

CHRISTOPHER MINER, an old man, who pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to commit a rape, upon MARCELLA CARROLL, a young girl of seven years, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

HENRY WILSON, for pocket-picking—State Prison two years.

DAVID S. PERRY, for passing counterfeit money—Penitentiary one year.

CORNELIUS LONG, for petit larceny—City Prison ten days.

JOHN NIXON, for attempted grand larceny—fined six cents.

WM. VANDERBACK, for assault and battery—fined six cents.

JOSEPH SMITH and FRANCIS FARRELL, for petit larceny—fined six cents each.

MICHAEL DENNY, for attempt at grand larceny—House of Refuge.

DENNIS HAGGERTY, for manslaughter in the fourth degree—Lunatic Asylum.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

THE FOURTH-AV. SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An Affidavit Against the Campbells—Inquest on the Body of a Young Lady Connected with the Affair—The Facts Suppressed by the Officials.

In yesterday's TIMES an account was given of a shooting affray which occurred on Wednesday night last, at No. 32 East Thirty-first-street, during which Mr. WM. A. KETELTAS was shot by two brothers named MALCOM and JAMES CAMPBELL.

The case has assumed a more serious character than was at first supposed, from the fact that an effort has been made to suppress the circumstances from the knowledge of the reporters.

Yesterday afternoon reporters visited the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they obtained an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

City and County of New-York, ss.

Wm. A. Keteltas, of No. 32 East Thirty-first-street, testifies that on Nov. 18, 1863, at the City of New-York, as deponent was passing along Thirty-first-street, near the corner of Fourth-avenue, he was stopped by Malcolm Campbell (now present), who asked deponent if he was Mr. Keteltas; to which deponent replied that he was; that James Campbell (now present) deponent believes was with said Malcolm at the time; that said Malcolm Campbell then said, "You are the person I want," or words to that effect; that said Malcolm then drew a revolver from his pantaloons pocket, and deponent seized his arm, got behind him, and then got hold of both of his arms; he then said, "Here, Jim," and passed the pistol to James Campbell, and James then discharged the pistol into deponent's face. The pistol was loaded and the ball passed through deponent's left cheek, severely wounding his face and the grains of powder were blown into his face and inflaming the left eye. Deponent further says, that he ran away to save his life, and said defendants escaped. Deponent therefore charges said MALCOLM and JAMES CAMPBELL with felonious intent to take his life, and he prays that they may be dealt with according to law.

WM. A. KETELTAS.

Sworn before me, Nov. 19, 1863.

[The signature of a Police Justice is not affixed.]

The two CAMPBELLS were arraigned before Justice KELLY, as has been previously stated in our columns. Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL stated that he was a lawyer by profession, 31 years of age, and resided at No. 764 Broadway. In answer to the question as to what he had to say to the charge preferred against him, he pleaded, "I am not guilty." The brother, JAMES, also said he was not guilty of the offence charged. Mr. WM. P. POWERS, of No. 15 Chambers-street, was accepted as bondsman for the brothers, who were held in the sum of $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Wednesday last an inquest was held on the body of CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, by Coroner RANNEY, at No. 11 East Thirtieth-street. The deceased was a sister of the accused parties abovenamed. The jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death "from an overdose of laudanum accidentally administered." There was much excitement at the time of her death among her friends. On the evening previous the lady of the house found a part of a bottle of laudanum in her room, and asked her what she was doing with it. In answer to this deceased stated that she had taken about five drops. The hostess says she then took the bottle from the room, and that she saw no more of Miss CAMPBELL until breakfast-time the next morning, when she sent a messenger to call her. The door was found locked, and after considerable knocking and delay the room was entered by force. Miss CAMPBELL was found on her bed breathing very hard, and quite insensible. Dr. PETERSON, of Madison-avenue, was immediately sent for, and everything possible was done to restore her, but she died in a very short time.

There is abundant evidence to show that the death of this young lady, and the assault which was made upon Mr. KETELTAS by the brothers CAMPBELL, are parts of the same transaction. The family and friends were no doubt commendably solicitous that the affair should not become a matter of public notoriety—but this fact can scarcely excuse the Coroner who held the inquest, or the Justice who investigated the felonious assault upon KETELTAS, for suppressing facts to which the public are fairly entitled. In mitigation of the matter, so far as Coroner RANNEY is concerned, it may be said that according to his own story it was purely an oversight that the Reporters did not get the case on Thursday last. The papers on the inquest were, however, carefully kept until yesterday morning, and then conveyed to the District-Attorney's office and locked up before any member of the Press had an opportunity of seeing them. There is much speculation relative to the affair, but the foregoing are all the facts that the officials and other parties interested have seen fit to make public.

The Tragedy on the Bloomingdale Road.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE MAN SHOT BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

In the TIMES of yesterday was published an account of the fact that JAMES E. MERRIAM shot an unknown man dead, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, as an act of self-defence. Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body, and after taking a large amount of testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, whose name is unknown, came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JAMES E. MERRIAM, inflicted in self-defence while assailed by him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Broadway, on the 20th day of November, 1863."

The deceased was about 40 years of age, above the medium height, had dark brown curly hair, wore a black thick coat and pants, thick boots and overalls. On his person there was found a new knife and a needle used for sewing bags. There is no doubt but that he was a 'longshoreman.

The Rioter Andrews.

JOHN N. ANDREWS, "of Virginia," who took such an active part as leader of the July riots, and who has since been confined in Fort Lafayette, is about to be tried before the United States District Court. United States Marshal MURRAY, in accordance with instructions, notified District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL that the prisoner would be placed at his disposal, if he desired it, in order that he might be tried first by the State Courts. To this notification Mr. HALL replied in a very curt note that "he declined being a party to the scheme for putting a man twice in jeopardy for the same offence." The word "first," used by the Marshal, was evidently misunderstood by Mr. HALL. The truth is, the United States Courts propose to try ANDREWS for treason, but as he has also been guilty of the crime of riot, which is an offence against the laws of the State of New-York, the Government merely offered the State authorities a chance to try the prisoner "first" for the violation of their laws. It is difficult to see how the prisoner could be put twice in jeopardy *for the same offence*, if the District-Attorney had accepted the offer. ANDREWS meantime remains in Fort Lafayette.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery, New-York.

The Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the above excellent institution, makes the following earnest appeal:

"Please give me just one minute from your business. For nearly ten years I have given myself wholly to the work of saving the 'Children of the Street.' At the beginning of the war, I resolved not to turn from the door a child of want, nor owe any man a dollar. *That resolution has been kept.* Last year 1234 children were received into this Mission, many of whom were sent to situations or placed in good homes. From the 7th of September, to the 1st of November, (seven weeks,) we received 605 children, of whom 313 are Irish, 224 are German, 29 English, 24 American, 6 Scotch, 4 French and 3 Italian—605. Our number is daily increasing. The sick are visited and aided: work is obtained for the unemployed: the children are gathered in and enjoy the benefits of the bath, wardrobe, dining-room and school. Those who are to be provided with homes, and those who need a temporary shelter, remain day and night until provided for. The others enjoy all the advantages of the Mission, but do not sleep in it. The demands upon us are increasing. To meet them, will require until next May, (twenty-five weeks,) $250 per week. Will you be one of 250 who will give $1 per week—$25, and thus relieve us of all anxiety in regard to this part of our work? Please inclose your answer, that the number of pledges may be obtained before Thanksgiving. Yours truly

W. C. VAN METER.

On Thanksgiving day the exercises will be from two until five o'clock. The charitable will have an opportunity, should they attend, of seeing the great amount of good Mr. VAN METER is effecting.

Brig.-Gen. Stannard.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD has formally assumed command of the First division, Department of the East, New-York City and Harbor, and has issued his first General Orders. He says that all existing orders and regulations will, for the present, continue in force

The following order has been promulgated relating to this Department:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to Special Orders, No. 99, par. 2, Headquarters Department of the East, of the 11th inst., Brig.-Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, United States Volunteers, hereby assumes command of the troops in New-York City and harbor.

All existing orders and regulations will continue in force until further orders.

The following officers are announced as the Staff of the Commanding-General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. T. C. CHRISTENSEN, Capt. A. P. FISKE, } Assist. Adjts.-General.
Capt. DE WITT CLINTON, Aide-de-camp and Division Judge Advocate.
Capt. JOHN F. S. GRAY, Aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. G. W. HOOKER, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig.-Gen. STANNARD.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capture of a Prize.

The prize steamer *Ella*, which arrived at Boston on Thursday, was captured off Wilmington, 15 miles north of Fort Fisher, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M. The *Houquah* fired two shots at her, one of which struck her, when she hove to and surrendered. She got ashore two nights previous, but succeeded in getting off by throwing overboard part of her cargo. The *Daylight* was in sight at the time of the capture. The *Ella* had a crew of about twenty men, and her cargo was on account of the rebel Government. This steamer was built in New-York, and is new, her engines having been constructed in Brooklyn, in 1863. Her original name was the *Republic*, and she was intended for a Sandy Hook tug-boat. She was sold to parties in St. John, N. B., for $70,000, and sailed under a British register, but was really owned by Southerners. Her purser, who belongs in Alabama, is said to have owned half of the steamer. She can make about 12 miles per hour. This was her first attempt to run the blockade. Capt. SWASEY, who was in command of the *Ella*, belongs in Rhode Island.

The Sudden Death at the Twenty-fourth-street School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday you say that the little girl, LOUISA SCHNEIDER, who died on Thursday, suddenly, in the Twenty-fourth-street School, was only four years old. This is a mistake—she was eight years seven months. Please insert this in your paper. The parents, already borne down with grief, cannot bear the thought of being censured. They would not send a child of four years to school. She was well at 1 o'clock when she left home for school. Let the censure fall where it is justly due, and spare the poor broken-hearted parents. M. S.

Nov. 17, 1863.

Compliment to the Board of Enrollment of the Eighth District.

Wednesday evening last, Deputy Prov.-Marshal B. F. MANIERRE, Commissioner KIRBY and Surgeon WOODWARD, of the Eighth District, were the recipients of a very handsome compliment from the clerks in their department. An elegant dinner was engaged at No. 764 Broadway, at which there was no lack of substantials and delicacies, and which was enjoyed by a large number of the friends of the gentlemen. During the evening large and handsome photographs of the members of the Board were presented to each of said members.

During the evening, speeches and sentiments were in abundance, and good feeling and enjoyment prevailed until a late, or, rather, early hour. The compliment was well bestowed, and was induced by an appreciation of the faithfulness in duty and courtesy toward their employés of the gentlemen named.

Old Debts Due to the Corporation.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It appears by the tables on pages 151 to 174, inclusive, of the Comptroller's Annual Report for the year 1862, that there were a large number of accounts for rents, and other dues of various kinds, remaining unsettled on the 31st of December, 1862, many of which are represented to have been in this condition for several years, and,

Whereas, It is desirable to have all such rents and dues collected as promptly as possible; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to have prepared at his earliest convenience, a statement of all rents and other debts due the Corporation, in the hands of the Collector of the City Revenue, for collection, as shown by the tables aforesaid, which have been due more than twelve months, showing the nature of said dues, what efforts (if any) have been made during the present year to collect the same, and the reasons why they are still uncollected.

Republican Councilmanic Nominations.

The Republican Councilmanic Conventions in the first four Senatorial Districts met Thursday evening and made the following nominations:

First District—Adjourned until Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Second District—John Whitten, Richard Sharp, Simon Hazleton, Hugh Nesbitt, Allen Rutherford and Jas. Lambrecht.

Third District—Jeremiah Bangbottom, James Galway, Wm. Hepburn, Geo. McLean, David R. Jaques and Wm. S. Opdyke.

Fourth District—N. H. Babcock, Jr., Chas. C. Pinckney, Joseph Cutlipp, Wm. Sterritt, Jas. E. Watson and Michael Snyder.

Republican Judicial Nominations.

The several Republican Judicial Conventions in the City met last evening at their respective district headquarters and made the following nominations for Police and Civil Justices, viz:

District.	Police.	Civil.
First	Adj. to Monday Eve.	Adj. to Monday Eve.
Second	Joseph Dowling	Thos. Kevlan.
Third	Adj. to Monday Eve.	Adj. to Monday Eve.
Fourth	Barnabas W. Osborne	John Lalor.
Fifth	Edward M. Skidmore	Frederick W. Lowe.
Sixth	Adj. to Monday Eve.	Adj. to Monday Eve.
Seventh	Wm. H. DeCamp	Jas. Bryan.

The Mozart Judicial Convention.

The Mozart Judicial Convention for the Seventh District convened again yesterday evening, and nominated Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST for Police Justice, and Mr. JAS. B. TULLY, for Civil Justice.

Adjourned Aldermanic Conventions.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention for the Fourteenth District met again Friday evening, and nominated RICHARD O'BRIEN for Alderman. The Mozart Aldermanic Convention for the same District also met again same evening, and unanimously nominated for Alderman JAS. IRVING.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday evening—S. D. TILLMAN in the chair; Professor GARVEY, Secretary. During the half hour devoted to miscellaneous business, a slide valve, the invention of a German engineer, of this City, was exhibited to the Association, and called forth a lengthy and interesting discussion. It was referred to a Special Committee to examine and report. A lengthy paper upon magnetism was also read, and after a brief discussion, it was the opinion of those present, that the writer had made no new discoveries.

Messrs. WILLARD & SHAW exhibited specimens of tin-lined lead pipe, for which they claimed many advantages over the ordinary lead pipe. The operation of lining is such that the tin can be put on to any desired thickness. A thin coating, however, is found sufficient to protect the fluid passing through it from coming in contact with the poisonous substances in the lead pipe. Remarks upon it were made by Drs. Kenedy and Rich, Messrs. Roosevelt, Everett, Garvey, and the Chairman. It was very favorably received by the Association, and on motion was made the subject for discussion at the next meeting, Dec. 3. The regular subject, "Bursting of Guns," being called, Dr. RICH opened the discussion by reading a very interesting paper on the subject by Prof. BARNARD, and published in No. 107 of *Silliman's Journal of Science*. He was followed by Mr. WIARD, who gave the Association all the data of the many experiments made by Majors WADE and HAGGERTY and Capt. RODMAN, illustrating the same upon the blackboard, and showing that guns usually burst in the same place and manner. He read a paper, giving his own experiments, which did not fully agree with those made by the Ordnance Officers, U. S. A. An animated discussion followed, which was entered into by Prof. GARVEY, and Messrs. KENNEDY, RICH and ROSEVELT, all of whom had opinions at variance with the U. S. Ordnance Officers and Mr. WIARD. Before the discussion was finished, on motion of Mr. C. F. HOLDEN, adjourned for two weeks, next week being Thanksgiving.

MR. OSCANYAN AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Attention is called to the announcement that Mr. OSCANYAN will on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., deliver, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, his celebrated lecture entitled "The Women of Turkey." It will be fully illustrated by living specimens and tableaux, depicting life in a harem, the Turkish nursery, love, marriage and divorce, Turkish dances, Oriental music, (especially imported,) etc., etc. Turkish, Jewish, Druz and Egyptian ladies will appear in both indoor and outdoor costumes, enabling the audience to obtain, nearly as can be without visiting the Turkish dominions, and in some respects more nearly, a correct idea of the customs of the female portion of this peculiar people. The entertainment, which is to be given under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the New-York Medical College for Women, and the proceeds of which are to be for the exclusive benefit of that Institution, will afford an intellectual treat.

ROBBED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN.—At a late hour on Friday night MANUEL ENNERS, HYMEN SOLEN, PABINO SALVATO, FRANCIS SALA, and two others, all of whom are Spanish sailors, met JOSE VALELA, also a Spanish seaman, in a James-street dancehouse, and invited him to drink with them. He accepted, and soon VALELA became quite intimate with his new made friends. Soon after the sailors asked VALELA to visit with them their ship lying in the East River. He went out with them and when they reached the river, the sailors seized VALELA, and while SALVATO held a knife to his breast, the others rifled his pockets of the sum of $145 in money. They also stripped him of his boots, overcoat, hat and several other articles of clothing. Some of the offenders were subsequently arrested by the officers of the Fourth Precinct, taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who committed them for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

A LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A horse attached to a wagon belonging to Mr. KING, of Fort Washington, took fright yesterday at the corner of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. It ran furiously down the avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, at which place it came in contact with a show-case and a pile of stones on the sidewalk. The wagon was here torn to fragments. The horse then took to the middle of the street, and in its flight knocked down and ran over a little girl named CATHARINE McCANN, whose parents reside in Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The injured girl was taken to a drug-store, and thence to her residence. She is so badly injured that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

THANKSGIVING.—The children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, whose bitter experience during the "dark days of July" called forth such a strong expression of sympathy in the community, will have their Thanksgiving Dinner at Carmansville—a pleasant and healthful situation, to which they have been removed by the Managers. The occasion should be made a happy one, and the public are, with that view, invited to send any contributions in the shape of poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c., or money donations to the following ladies on Monday or Tuesday: CAROLINE STOKES, No. 33 Madison-avenue; A. H. SHOTWELL, No. 60 East Twenty-ninth-street; Mrs. C. LAWSON, No. 7 East Fourteenth-street; P. WRIGHT, No. 74 East Fifteenth-street; MARIA WILLETS, No. 25 West Thirty-fourth-street.

DESERTERS BEING ARRESTED.—The different Provost-marshals are energetically going into the work of arresting delinquents. They are in earnest and have excellent detectives on duty daily bringing in a number. The following is the number of drafted men whose names are advertised in this city:

Fourth District, Capt. Erhardt	1,300
Fifth District, Capt. Duffy	1,620
Sixth District, Capt. Farr	385
Seventh District, Capt. Wagner	379
Eighth District (18th Ward), Capt. Manierre	375
Ninth District, Capt. Jenkins	1,293
Total	5,321

NORTHERN TALENT FOR THE SOUTH.—Quite a number of young men from this City sailed for New-Orleans last week on the steamer *Columbia*, intending to make that city a permanent residence. Among them was Mr. GILBERT R. LINDSEY, one of the most promising young members of the New-York Bar. To replace self-exiled traitors by young men of talent, energy and devoted loyalty like Mr. LINDSEY, is the true way to hold the recovered South. They will be the leaders in the great reconstruction movements, the guides of the future, and every encouragement should be held out to induce such men to repeople the deserted Southern cities.

CONVICTED OF AIDING THE ENEMY.—WILLIAM T. SMITHSON, lately found guilty of aiding the enemy, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany prison for that offence, arrived in this City, on Thursday, in charge of Capt. RITCHIE, U. S. A., on his way to his destination. He was locked up at Police Headquarters for the night, and departed for Albany on Friday. He is a fine-looking man, about fifty years of age, and seemed to feel the change in his position in a marked degree.

IMPOSTORS.—Two men, representing themselves to be the agents for the collection of money for the relief of the Hellgate pilots, who have recently lost boats, have been circulating themselves pretty extensively among shipbuilders, merchants and sea Captains, within the last two or three days. They have collected considerable sums, and appropriated what they have received to their own use. They are impostors, and have no connection whatever with what they assume to be their mission.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A woman has been and is calling upon the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn for contributions of money and clothes for the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, under the superintendence of Rev. W. C. VAN METER. She has escaped all efforts to have her arrested. Mr. VAN METER says there are no agents employed in behalf of the mission, and begs all to aid him in arresting her.

SOCIETY OF ST. CECILIA.—This Society, which is attached to the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, celebrates the feast of its Patron Saint this evening, at the Church, Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. A sacred concert will be given. The proceeds are devoted to the liquidation of the debts of the church. The entertainment will be of an high order, and should largely attract.

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The first Anniversary of the Rose Hill Ladies' Relief Association will be held in the Collegiate Dutch Church, Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, Rev. H. E. RIDGEWAY and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.

NOMINATION OF MR. SKIDMORE FOR POLICE JUSTICE.—Mr. SKIDMORE, so well known to citizens in the position he holds in the Police Department, has been nominated for Police Justice, Fifth District. At the Convention he was called up and accepted the nomination in a neat speech.

SUNDAY EXPRESS TRAIN TO ALBANY.—To meet the demand of public travel on the Harlem Railroad route, the managers have resolved to run express trains on Sundays between this City and Albany, leaving Albany at 9¼ A. M., and New-York at 4:25 P. M.

MORE TEACHERS FOR PORT ROYAL.—The National Freedman's Relief Association sent to Beaufort, S. C., by the steamer *Arago*, which sailed on Thursday, Miss HATTIE M. DOWD and Miss MARY E. PIERCE, as teachers of the Freedmen in that Department.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKING WOMEN'S UNION.—Previously acknowledged receipts, $160; Carpenters' Association, per Mr. ROSEMAN, $50; Proprietors *National Police Gazette*, $50. Total, $260. M. S. BEACH, Treasurer.

HANDSOME INDEED.—About $2,500 were the proceeds of the address of Rev. Mr. BEECHER at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening. It went to the Kings County War Fund Committee.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

GREAT WAR MEETING AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A great war meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Friday night, under the auspices of the Kings County War Fund Committee. The object sought to be attained was the encouragement of volunteering for the army, and to indorse the action of the Board of Supervisors in appropriating money for bounties. The building was filled from top to bottom. The meeting was called to order by Hon. E. A. LAMBERT, who nominated A. A. LOW, Esq., as Chairman, and the following resolutions were read by Hon. JAS. HUMPHREY, and adopted

Stirring addresses were then made by the Chairman, Gen. F. E. PRATT, Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, and others.

The Band of the *North Carolina* was present, as was also the Glee Club belonging to the same ship, which entertained the audience at intervals with vocal and instrumental music.

Poor in the First Ward.

THE REPORT OF THE VISITOR OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863.

The season of the year is upon us when the operations of our Industrial Schools, always interesting, become doubly so. A visit to the homes of some of the children, just now, is really painful. Let me describe a visit and a conversation with one of the little girls. The mother is very intemperate, never looks half rational; the father always in bed, if bed it may be called—an old, dirty, straw tick, with some rags over it. They live at No. — W—— street, garret room. When you get up the first flight, you lose sight of daylight, groping along, guided by the sense of feeling only. What a den for a young child to live in! One has to muster up all the courage he has, venturing on through the surrounding noise, darkness and filth; arrived at the top and entering the barren inclosure, you find that you stand in what was once the garret, but is now partitioned off into rooms. No chairs, no table; one bedstead, and three piles of rags, distributed at different points of the room, serve as beds. I inquire who sleeps in the bedstead, who sleeps there and there, and receive my answers. I went to reconnoitre the child's home, and having done so after a few words I retired. It looked so cold and dreary up there, with no stove and no furniture, with openings in the wall where bricks and mortar had fallen away, that I wondered how the child could live there. How sad! Listen to her little story. "Well, ANNIE, did your mother tell you that I called and saw her yesterday?" "Yes, Sir." "Isn't it pretty cold at night in your room?" She nodded her head. "Who sleeps in the bedstead?" "Mr. B. and his boys." "Where do you sleep, ANNIE?" "I sleep with mother under the eaves," replied ANNIE, "on the straw tick." I asked her how did she keep warm, as I saw they had neither sheets nor coverings, except their own clothing. ANNIE told me that her mother and herself put their petticoats and frocks over them for coverings. What a sad picture? The old stained rafters above, the soiled, bare floor, the man B—— always intoxicated on his bed, the little child by the side of her intemperate mother, covering herself with her poor, tattered dress and little petticoat. This is a home-scene, no attempt at coloring, the simple truth, a story to excite pity for the child and indignation toward the brutal parents. Nothing can be done for them, but to labor for the children is a divine injunction. We have six or eight children out of that one house—of itself it answers the question whether such a school is necessary.

I was much pleased with the result of our entertainment which we gave to the children and their parents at the close of October. One of the larger girls being sick, I called a few days after to see her at her home. Her father, she said, had been very much pleased with the entertainment, that he had never enjoyed an evening so well for many years, and that he had tried to sing some of the pieces which were sung that night to the men of the house. All those who were present expressed themselves much pleased with the effort made to entertain them. The expenses attending are very slight, the cost of cakes, &c., but the results are good, and as means of reaching the parents are worthy of more attention than have been given to them. I think a meeting of the kind ought to be held once a month, or once in two months, at least. These people have no rational amusements, and hardly ever come in contact with decent people; the oftener this can be brought about the better for them.

The high price of coal and all other necessaries of life will, I fear, be the cause of great suffering among the poor people in my parish, this Winter. Widows without support, except such as they receive from washing, &c., already tell me of distress, and desire to be remembered. While there are so many who are grossly intemperate, there are some who need help and sympathy on their own account, as well as that of their children. My head is full of plans as to what I would like to do for these children, and my heart prompts me to do a great deal, but the resources at command do not warrant the putting of them in practice at present. I hope that the time will come when it will be seen that *Industrial Schools* are the best paying agencies that have yet been established. A glance at the Boys' Department at the "Tombs," on Monday morning last, will prove it. Here are the facts: Three boys, 13 years of age, for stealing; one boy, 11 years old, for passing counterfeit money; one boy, homeless, driven into the street because he would not steal a bundle of wood. This is the record of *one large cell only*. Some days *three* of them are nearly full.

Thus, with some hope and much anxiety, we enter upon the Winter's work, believing that if the labor be rightly directed some fruit shall yet be borne as the result. Very respectfully, M. DUPUY.

The President's Hymn.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed you will find a hymn, written by our beloved and revered fellow-citizen, Dr. MUHLENBERG, founder of St. Luke's Hospital, and writer of the immortal hymn, "I would not live alway." Will you not give it a place in your columns, and use your editorial influence to induce our people throughout the loyal States to sing it in the churches on the approaching Thanksgiving as "The President's Hymn?"

It has a right to that designation. It is, as a comparison of the two will prove, a metrical version of the President's Proclamation, which this year, for the first time, made our "Harvest Home" a National Festival; a significant and blessed augury of that "more perfect Union," in which, with God's blessing, the war shall leave us a people.

Solicitous to have the highest authority given to the use of this National Hymn, I obtained the reluctant consent of its writer (author also of the music to which it is set) to ask our Chief Magistrate's permission to style it "The President's Hymn." The Secretary of State, through whom the application was made, telegraphed me a few hours afterwards the President's leave—in the decisive style which has now become so familiar to our people—"Let it be so called." May we not hope that millions of our people will, on Nov. 26, be found uniting in this National Psalm of Thanksgiving, and that "The President's Hymn" will be the household and the Temple song of that solemn and joyful day? It will help to join our hearts as citizens thus to blend our voices as worshippers; and the blessings of Union, Liberty and Peace will sooner descend on a people that can thus unite in its praise and hosannahs. Respectfully, yours, HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Copies of "The President's Hymn" can be had at $2 a hundred, of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, publisher, No. 683 Broadway. Churches, by ordering a few hundreds, can have the Hymn (with which the music is printed) sung by the whole congregation. Profits of the sale devoted to the Sanitary Commission.

GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE.

Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord:
Let the East and the West, North and South roll along,
Sea, mountain and prairie, one thanksgiving song.

Chorus after each verse.

Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord.

For the sunshine and rainfall, enriching again
Our acres in myriads, with treasures of grain;
For the Earth still unloading her manifold wealth,
For the Skies beaming vigor, the Winds breathing health.
Give thanks—

For the Nation's wide table, o'erflowingly spread,
Where the many have feasted, and all have been fed,
With no bondage, their God-given rights to enthral,
But Liberty guarded by Justice for all:
Give thanks—

In the realms of the Anvil, the Loom, and the Plow,
Whose the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow:
His the flocks and the herds, sing ye hill-sides and vales;
On His Ocean domains chant His name with the gales.
Give thanks—

Of commerce and traffic, ye princes, behold
Your riches from Him Whose the silver and gold,
Happier children of Labor, true lords of the soil,
Bless the Great Master-Workman, who blesseth your toil.
Give thanks—

Brave men of our forces, Life-guard of our coasts,
To your Leader be loyal, Jehovah of Hosts:
Glow the Stripes and the Stars aye with victory bright,
Reflecting His glory,—He crowneth the Right.
Give thanks—

Nor shall ye through our borders, ye stricken of heart,
Only wailing your dead, in the joy have no part:
God's solace be yours, and for you there shall flow
All that honor and sympathy's gifts can bestow.
Give thanks—

In the Domes of Messiah—ye worshipping throngs,
Solemn litanies mingle with jubilant songs;
The Ruler of Nations beseeching to spare,
And our Empire still keep the Elect of His care.
Give thanks—

Our guilt and transgressions remember no more;
Peace, Lord! righteous Peace, of Thy gift we implore;
And the Banner of Union restored by Thy Hand,
Be the Banner of Freedom o'er All in the Land.
And the Banner of Union, &c.
Give thanks—

The Conduct of Military Operations.

In the Sunday issue of the NEW-YORK TIMES, 15th inst., an article appeared entitled "The Conduct of Military Operations," which furnished a number of examples demonstrating the impossibility of a Cabinet in the capital directing active operations in the presence of the enemy. To these a few more are added, not only because they are pertinent but because the facts are interesting.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable cases in point was the battle of Lepanto. Don JOHN of Austria, determined to hazard the indignation of his brother PHILIP II., engaged the whole naval force of the Sultan SELIM, commanded by the ablest Ottoman officers. Although the Turkish navy at this period (1571) was by far the finest in the world, Don JOHN assumed the responsibility and obtained a signal victory. If the advantage had been improved, the Mussulman Empire might, probably, have been shaken to its basis, or even subverted.—(*Wraxall's State of Europe, &c.,* 1, 693.)

Compare the results of the fatal influence of the Escurial *ghost* from the *seat* of Don JOHN, victorious in consequence, and *present* on board the Armada, utterly defeated. The same miasma of distant beaurocracy neutralized or emasculated the efforts of Spain's greatest military leaders in the Netherlands and enabled the Dutch to win their independence.

Were not officials willfully blind or obtuse they could not fail to profit by the lesson afforded by the Convention of Cintra. WELLINGTON, superseded on the victorious field of Vimiero by Sir HARRY BURRARD, the red-tape General dispatched from London, saw the fruits of his success elude his very grasp. To BURRARD succeeded DALRYMPLE, fettered by the prejudices and caution of the Court of St. James. The result was the escape of the French army, ready to pass, so to speak, under the Caudine Forks, carrying with it almost its entire wicked plunder of the capital and territory of the House of Braganza.

Nov. 28, 1812, Marshal VICTOR's disobedience to the orders of NAPOLEON resulted in laurels even more glorious than those with which he had crowned himself by his successful resistance, with 6,000 French, against the 30,000 Russians under WITTGENSTEIN. "His courage in this action was rendered more remarkable by his humanity. Being recalled, on the approach of evening, from the position which he occupied at *Stoudzianka, he took upon himself to disobey his orders*, and remained there during the whole night, for the purpose of giving every assistance to the remnants of the French army which had not yet effected the passage of the river. At daybreak he skillfully managed to evacuate this position, without loss of either baggage or artillery, taking with him the wounded and a large number of camp followers who, without his humane aid, must have fallen into the hands of the pursuing enemy."

Vice-Admiral CHARLES WATSON was sent by his Admiral (MATTHEWS) to cruise off Cadiz, and afterward to proceed to Lisbon, and thence to England. At this juncture he satisfied himself that it was much more to the interests of his country to blockade Toulon than Cadiz. "Though these (his) orders opened to him the prospect of making many rich prizes, he ventured to disobey them on receiving intelligence that the enemy's fleet was preparing for sea at Toulon, and regardless of his interests, he directed his course to the Hyères, in order to join the English fleet."

In 1813, Major CROGHAN was ordered to burn and evacuate Fort Stephenson or Sandusky. He disobeyed the order, and was superseded by Col. WELLS. Arrived at headquarters, he gave such satisfactory evidence of his ability to maintain the post, that he was immediately sent back and his command restored to him. Attacked by PROCTOR and TECUMSEH, with their choicest troops, CROGHAN, 22 years old, with 143 effectives, compelled the allied enemy to retreat with "immense slaughter." The English are supposed to have carried off 50 dead, besides 30, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, left behind; 48 prisoners were likewise taken. The Indians, according to custom, must have carried off their casualties, since, although 400 were present, not one remained on the field. (*Niles' Weekly Register*, vol. v., pages 7-8.) Thus *Croghan's action redounded to his own everlasting honor, and cost the English a disgraceful defeat*, besides an actual loss nearly equal to, if not more than, the force the American Major commanded.

With three more examples we dismiss the subject for the present. At Fleurus, 1794, the French right wing under MARCEAU was defeated. "Give me," said MARCEAU to LE FEVRE, "four of your battalions; if you refuse me I will blow my brains out." By advice of SOULT, chief of his staff, LE FEVRE refused. MARCEAU then challenged SOULT. The result of SOULT's apparent disrespect to his superior determined in a great measure the victory in favor of JOURDAN. Afterward MARCEAU apologized to SOULT and embraced him. (*Sarrazin's Biographical Memoir of the Duke of Dalmatia. Pages* 347-'9.)

At Austerlitz, SOULT commanded the French right wing. NAPOLEON sent him orders to attack the heights of Pratzen, *instantly*. SOULT answered "He would begin the attack as soon as he could do it with any prospect of success, but that it was not yet the proper time." NAPOLEON was furious at the reply and inveighed bitterly against SOULT. Off went a second aid to repeat the order, who arrived just as SOULT commenced to move. He advanced then because he saw the opportune moment had arrived. SOULT was eminently successful. Up dashed NAPOLEON to the victorious Marshal and embraced him, to the astonishment of all who had heard the preceding railing, with the remark, "I hold you to be the first tactician in my Empire." (*Ibid* 354-'5.)

Finally, to show how a great General can be humbugged under his own nose, consider for a moment the following statement:

FREDERIC the Great decided that the guide should be in the centre of the squadron. SEYDLITZ, as great for the details of cavalry as FREDERIC for the conduct of large armies, saw that great disorder would result from such a disposition. SEYDLITZ placed his guide on the flank. At grand reviews, when the King demanded of his Generals if they aligned themselves upon the centre, (according to his views,) they replied, "Yes!" although it was untrue. (*d'Aldeguier's Cavalry*, pp. 295-6, Ed. 1843.) And the King was deceived.

Moreover it has been stated that the king was in favor of charges of cavalry, *en muraille*, *i. e.* without intervals. ZIETHEN, who "kept the promise to the ear and broke it to the hope," with happy result for Prussia, at Hochkirch, on the contrary was decidedly in favor of *intervals*, as he deemed it to be most advantageous for manifold and manifest good reasons. He allowed the king to suppose his orders were obeyed, and yet, notwithstanding, carried out his own views. How much FREDERIC owed to this disregard of his orders can only be decided by the fact that ZIETHEN stands foremost among the great Generals who aided FREDERIC in saving Prussia and his crown, and enjoys the reputation of having been one of the most consummate cavalry commanders who ever developed the astonishing capabilities of that arm.

WALLENSTEIN's proverb, to which he enforced unreflecting, implicit regard, was—"The word is free, the action dumb, *obedience blind*." Notwithstanding, his success was by no means commensurate with his power and resources. GUSTAVUS and his wonderful successors held that "*obedience was subject to circumstances*, and their careers were a series of prodigious successes" whose influence has not been extinguished by two centuries of war. ANCHOR.

Views of the Military and Political Situation by a Southern Unionist.

The following interesting private letter written to a friend by a gentleman who has figured prominently in public affairs in the South, has been handed in for publication:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The papers of this morning give us hopes that a general forward movement is about to be made by all our armies. The inactivity on our lines, whether the result of necessity or of indecision, has a dispiriting influence on the country. It will be bad for our cause if the Winter should close in upon us with nothing more done toward bringing the war to a close. We ought to clear Virginia of the large army of rebels that has so long defied us—to penetrate Georgia on the north—and to take Charleston and Savannah on the coast. If this can be accomplished, the Winter will work *for* us instead of *against us. We have cut the Confederacy asunder* by the possession of the Mississippi and the country adjacent. Now if our armies could cut it again by marching southward and northward through Georgia, the war would remain only to be finished up in the Spring.

I feel a partiality for Georgia as the home of my younger days, and the birthplace of my children, and am anxious for it to be brought back as speedily as may be to its rightful allegiance, and that without the desolation that comes from protracted war. Once get a force into the heart of the State sufficient to make the people feel that it is safe to be Union men—to make them know that the Slavery for which rebeldom is in arms is at an end, and we shall soon find that all are not rebels in heart. Opinions will change with wonderful rapidity. Those who have been carried away by the violent feelings of others will take a sober second thought, and will, quietly at least, if not gladly, sit down and look about to see what of good may be hoped for in the new state of things.

It is often said that the South, if conquered, will always hate their conquerors. I believe no such thing. When the power of the General Government makes itself respected, out of that respect may grow a better affection than has by the arts of demagogues been permitted to exist there for many years. It will be rather a victory over these demagogues than over the masses, and so the people will soon come to feel.

Slavery will be ended, but while the lands and labor remain, the essential sources of wealth will be there. The planters, if they will return to their allegiance will find the cotton and other crops more profitable than ever before. Cotton, by means of paid labor, will be raised at an expense of not exceeding eight or ten cents per pound, yielding for years to come a net profit of not less than twenty cents—a profit such as the crop never yielded before. The State of Georgia—I speak of that because I know it best—in a very few years will be more wealthy and prosperous than it ever could have been upon any system of forced labor.

With prosperity will come happiness, content and good feeling. It will be contrasted with the want and the hardships of the present state of things. In a few years the rebellion and its terrible evils will be looked back upon as a hideous nightmare, or as Nebuchadnezzar remembered his insanity when he "ate grass as oxen."

I think the Government is bound to remember its paternal character. In that character it should put forth all its energies, in order to make a speedy end of the rebellion, as well for the sake of the rebel States as of the loyal. The sooner submission is produced, the sooner prosperity will return. And while the more guilty leaders may not be spared, the Government should exert all its fostering care within the repentant communities to assure to capital and labor their appropriate rewards. While I regard Slavery as a sin both against God and man—as an economical mistake—as bad in all its characteristics and effects; while I hate the rebellion and its cause with perfect hatred, I yet feel for the deluded South an interest and a kindness, such as the politicians who have lured it on to this mad attempt to divide the country and overthrow the Government, have never had in their hearts. For these sordid and unscrupulous politicians I have nothing but contempt. Their professions of friendship for the South have ever been selfish and heartless. Their course has not had even the excuse of excited passions.

I have an abiding confidence in a wise and benevolent moral Ruler of the world—one who brings good even out of the wickedness of man. I expect this rebellion to be the renovation of our Southern States. Not only that plague-spot, Slavery, is to be wiped out, but that there shall be an entire renovation of society, new ideas will be waked up, new aspirations, new developments of moral and intellectual character, nobler and more earnest efforts for public improvements. The children of this generation will read with wonder of the madness of their fathers, and yet bless God that out of such madness he has brought so much of good to their children. Perhaps I am an enthusiast, but such are the things I look for as in the future. I hope they will be looked for and labored for by all who have any instrumentality in the reconstruction of Governments and society at the South. E. W. C.

Company Officers—Their Duties and Responsibilities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article on each side, printed in THE TIMES of last week, set forth at length the faults and the virtues of the system adopted in paying the arrears, &c., due to deceased soldiers, to their families. This discussion ought to have been preceded by a statement of the accounts kept between the Government and its officers in the army. The best manual on the subject is *The Company Clerk*, showing how and when to make out all the returns, reports, rolls, and other papers, and what to do with them. How to keep all the books, records, and accounts required in the administration of a company, troop, or battery in the Army of the United States. A mere hasty reference to it will serve to show civilians the enormous amount of labor that must be spent on the preparation of all these papers. In brief it may be said that every officer commanding a company, and that whether his command includes ten men or a hundred, must make all told, daily, weekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, and annually, twenty distinct sets of papers, each with its accompanying vouchers, descriptions, and returns, but all making part and parcel of an intricate and elaborate piece of machinery, so devised that the whole must dovetail perfectly, and without break or flaw.

He must keep an exact history, physical, moral, economical and financial, of every man in his company, and that whether the men be all together or scattered through hospitals, depots, bureaus, and the thousand branches of the great giant called the army. He must do this in such a way as to satisfy clerks in half a dozen departments in Washington, each with its own system of accountability, and all well drilled in the admirable bureaucratic theory and practice of how not to do it. He does it at the peril of having his mistakes visited upon him by the stoppage of all pay, his errors corrected by a summary dismissal, and his painstaking work returned on his hands to be done over again and again, until it hits the fancy of the clerks who sit in judgment on him, and from their comfortable offices lay down a rule for themselves, from which no consideration for the rough life and hard work of the poor devils in the field, can ever move them. It is hard to convey to civilians any idea of the terrible vexation, annoyance and injustice done the officers of the army by the system of accountability under which they are obliged to work.

It is impossible to express too energetically the feelings of the officers, who find themselves less soldiers than sinners, their time taken up with ingenious devices to meet the constant calls for returns, reports, vouchers, certificates, when they are wanted for the care of their men or the real study of their work as soldiers. These troubles, too, are heightened by the fact that for many months after the outbreak of the rebellion, no rules for accounting were given, and no intimation of any kind sent the Volunteer officers that the prescribed forms of the old army regulations would be enforced. Only about the beginning of the present year, the Departments in Washington brought officers up with a short turn, by demanding returns for the Quartermaster's Bureau and the Ordnance office. From that time there have been such floods of orders, notices and rules poured on the heads of the poor devoted officers, such sweeping charges, wholesale reforms, wonderful interpretations, and curious commentaries, that a sort of desperate palsy has fallen on the victims, and they submit passively to all sorts of inflictions. The result is, that there is a debtor interest growing up in the army, and against every man in it, of such enormous extent that, almost for self-preservation, it will be necessary for Congress to pass some sort of enabling and whitewashing act to cover the whole thing with an everlasting oblivion.

In the extension of the antiquated system of our old army, with its little handful of men and their uneventful lives, to the enormous extent of our present force, and their heterogeneous composition, there has been practiced a folly that cannot be remedied by any partial changes. Take the condition of many of our regiments, reduced to a handful of men and officers, numbering often less than a company, and remember that in all matters of account the unit is still a company. In other words, if the regiment have one hundred men and five officers—not an infrequent case—this will give an average of ten men to each company, and two of these skeleton companies will be assigned to an officer. He must keep up his accounts with each of his ten men present, and with all of the absent, dropping only deceased soldiers and deserters, but retaining wounded, disabled, imprisoned, detailed; and his reports and returns are all the longer, more intricate and more confusing from the fact that the data for all these absentees must be supplied by some officer under whom the absent man is serving, who is in no wise under control of the company officer, although the latter is personally held liable for mistakes. Beside, in all matters touching the accountability of a company officer for the property issued to the men under his command, the clerks in the Bureaux sit in judgment on orders received from superior officers in the field, and decide whether or not the action of the subordinate was correct, although in point of fact the latter had no discretion, and no choice but blind obedience. That is to say, if a Colonel commanding a regiment orders his men to throw away their cartridges because they are wet, and to get new ones, and the company commander in making his monthly report so returns the fact, it is in the power of a clerk in the Ordnance Office to hold him liable for the value of these cartridges. This liability is transferred to the books of the Treasury, and there made an actual charge against the officer, and notice sent to the Paymaster so to enter it on the regimental pay-roll, and months after the unlucky officer learns his misfortune at the pay-table. Without redress or resource of any kind, he begins a voluminous correspondence with the Department, and, after months of anxiety and quires of letter-writing, he is offered a salve—all in the shape of an oath so strong that it almost staggers him, and not until his patience has got the better of his conscience, does he swallow it, and learn that it is only a piece of army red-tape.

The fact is, that the Government system of accountability treats officers as so many approved receivers of stolen goods, and fastens on them charges for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, just as in the work of a campaign the losses of a battle, the casualties of long service, each officer was looking out for opportunities to enrich himself at the joint expense of his men and the Government. This system, too, is no protection against actual dishonesty where there is convenient cover, and no help to the enlisted man—where contractors have proved rogues. It is a method of repeating accounts, and the number of accounting officers to such an extent as to make the mass of returns, &c., utterly unmanageable. The whole thing should be swept away. Company officers should have nothing to do with their men except command them. Each Regimental Quartermaster should deal directly with the men of the regiment, just as the Paymaster does in the navy. His duties are entirely clerical, and his training that of the counting-house. As a non-combatant, it is his duty to see to the careful preservation of all accounts between the men and the Government, and he can do so.

A company officer is forever harassed by the difficulty of providing space and room, and transportation for the actual necessities of the field. Little by little he has been reduced to the very barest means of keeping himself alive, while cleanliness and comfort are always thrown aside at the first signal of active movements, and, in many respects, at all times worse off than enlisted men, he is yet to be the intermediary between them and the Government, and to protect each from the other, taking all losses on himself, and bearing, as best he may, the burden of mistakes, or worse, from either side. All this responsibility is fastened upon him for the honor of commanding a company and for the extra pay of $10 a month; but neither the field and staff of his regiment, nor the rising grades of brigade, division or corps officers have any such liability, although in return for this honor they are paid much more handsomely. No due allowance is made to company officers for these troubles, and no hope is given of any immediate amendment, although the whole business is one of the most serious that can engage the attention of Government.

Artists' Fund Exhibition.

The members of the Artists' Fund Association have, at present, at the Derby Gallery, one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most excellent art exhibitions ever offered to the public in this city. Beside the legitimate contributions to the fund, quite a number of celebrated pictures have been loaned to grace the rooms, among which we should be remiss if we did not mention ROSA BONHEUR's "Horse Fair," which now can be seen for the first time in New-York in all its true splendor. The public will bear the repetition of the statement, that four years ago, certain artists, including most of the celebrities, associated themselves together for the purpose of raising a fund to benefit the families of artists needing pecuniary assistance, or artists themselves aged or invalided, and to accomplish this most desirable object, they agreed to contribute annually one picture each, of a value of not less than fifty dollars, the pictures thus obtained to be exhibited, and finally sold, the proceeds to be put in the common fund. The pictures now offered form the fourth exhibition, at the close of which, they will be sold, as proposed, to the highest bidder. The contributions, as a matter of course, are of small size, and consequently are most popular; for our private dwellings, with rare exceptions, have no eligible places for large canvasses. The subjects are largely landscape, with a few figure pieces; the prevailing impression left upon the mind by their study, is, that they are all capitally finished, all are pretty, all are desirable. There are none that startle with their vigor or thought or reckless execution; there are none that we wot of, that even in their careful mechanical execution, fall absolutely below the intellectual character of genuine art.

EASTMAN JOHNSON contributes a "Blacksmith's Shop," which is deservedly popular as a bit of real American life. *We venture to say that there is not a grown up person in the City, of ordinary sentiment, who will not feel the truthfulness of the scene.* Nothing could be finer than the old laborer, standing by his forge, contemplating with no ordinary emotion the happiness of the little folks, who are amusing themselves in the light of his fire, and under the protection of his strong arm. Mr. LANG has also distinguished himself with a figure piece of superior merit.

In the landscape department we naturally look for the most varied expression and the most numerous examples, for with our American artists landscapes are an especialty. It is evident that fine finish, and a prevailing, but nevertheless charming prettiness, has gained the ascendency, and this has undoubtedly been encouraged by the public taste. The danger is, that unless a stopping-place is found somewhere, our artists, save the few who are masters, say GIFFORD, KENSETT, GIGNOUX, INNESS, and a few others, will in time be emasculated altogether, and give us nothing but poetical phases of a world, altogether too soft for our art, which is really made up of mother earth, some little sunshine, and a great deal of storm, rudeness, and deep shadows. Mr. GIFFORD has two pictures which are the perfection of this golden-hued-art. Nothing has ever excelled them in their way. CLAUDE has not surpassed them in his examples of this style; but it should be remembered that he made these few pictures exceptions to his general treatment; for his most brilliant sunset, the most brilliant ever placed upon canvass, has *lamp-black for shadows in the foreground*. There is a fine "Winter Piece," and a "Just Budding Spring," by GIGNOUX, that we must concede are charming creations, and there are other pictures deserving the highest possible praise. "Early Summer," by CASILEAR, and the "Sea Beach," by KENSETT, are marked examples of delicacy, and possibly unequaled for this most admirable quality. We would caution our artists, however, of the danger of a style that if pursued, will destroy the finest conceptions of the painter's handy-work, and cut him off from associations with that kind of nature which alone fills his mind with the highest inspiration, and the beholder of his works with the intensest admiration. We should like to see some of the ruder and more sublime scenes of nature transferred to canvass; we should like to see our artists indulge in some shaking hands with the mountain and crag near by, instead of in the distance; we should like to see them paint clouds filled with muttering thunder; with trees made green with shade, else we shall finally have to live in houses incased in ground glass, and only look at the outside world through the inverted end of a pearl-tipped telescope, lest God's great works should come too pat and too harshly upon our cultivated sentimentalities.

Columns might be written in commendation of the present art exhibition, but the best thing is for every one of cultivated taste to see for themselves. By so doing, they will be intellectually gratified, and contribute at the same time to one of the noblest objects asking support of a refined public.

The Killing of Clancy.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Nov. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the TIMES of this morning, we find a statement, headed "A pleasant state of things," in regard to the killing of a man named CLANCY, by a stage driver of one of the Dry Dock line, which does great injustice to the driver in question, and is wholly incorrect in the main points of the case.

The real facts are these: The man CLANCY and another, who has not been found since, rode in one of the Grand-street line of stages, and had a dispute with the driver concerning a bundle. Some time after CLANCY and friend came down to the Grand-street Ferry, where the stages start from, and accused a driver of another stage by the name of PHILIP SMITH, of being the person whom they rode up with. CLANCY seized the driver's horses and swore he should not drive on, after being started by the *starter, until he, CLANCY, should have satisfaction.*

The driver, after remonstrating with the man without effect, got down from his stage and removed the man from his hold of the horses; in doing so, the man fell backward and struck his head on the pavement, receiving a fracture of the skull, from which, as the doctors decided, he died. The driver, SMITH, is known to be a man of sober, quiet habits, a peaceable, polite, and very efficient driver, and when he found the man was injured he told the bystanders he was sorry, as he had no intention to injure the man whatever; he then immediately drove his stage to the stable, and walked to the Station-house, told the circumstances, and gave himself up.

Trusting you will give publicity to this in your valuable journal, we remain yours, &c.,

E. R. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE FISHER.

[The above statement, as will be seen, does not at all affect the validity of our general remarks in the article in question.—ED. TIMES.]

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. Cobden and the Japanese.

Mr. COBDEN has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Rochdale, severely censuring the conduct of the British Admiral in bombarding the town of Kagosima. It concludes thus:

Now let me ask you to consider for a moment what is really implied by the destruction, with incendiary shells, without previous warning, of a city of over 100,000 inhabitants? There are always in such towns hundreds of infants at their mother's breasts, thousands of children under five years of age, hospitals with their sick, and numbers of aged and infirm tottering on the brink of the grave; there, too, must be women over whom the pangs of maternity are impending, and there will be found homes filled with mourning for the dead which are awaiting the rites of sepulture. Such is the normal condition of every large city, whether in Asia or Europe. Now, picture this great commercial *entrepot*, with all its contents, reduced in forty-eight hours to a heap of ashes; try to realize in imagination the fate of its population; and then ask yourself what great crime they had committed to bring on themselves this havoc and destruction. To our shame and confusion the answer must be that this is the way in which Englishmen, under the command of Admiral KUPER and Col. NEALE, administer justice for the murder of an individual one hundred miles away—of which crime the inhabitants of Kagosima were as guiltless of all knowledge and complicity as your own neighbors in Rochdale. It is precisely as though an enemy should lay Bristol in ashes because an individual had been murdered on the highway between London and Brentford. And the chief actors in this outrage on humanity, instead of expressing one word of regret, or even emotion, coolly lay claim to the approbation of their Government.

There has been much criticism in this country on the manner in which the civil war has been conducted by the Americans. We have been prompt to condemn a people over whom we have no control, for acts for which we are in no wise responsible. I remember the indignation with which the Prime Minister denounced Gen. BUTLER's proclamation in which he threatened to consign to the calaboose those women who should insult his soldiers in the streets of New Orleans. Will he and his colleagues now make themselves and the country accomplices after the fact, in these atrocities of their own agents who, in contemptuous disregard of the instructions of their Government, have brought this heavy disgrace upon the country? I trust not. But, at all events, let us not forget that our moral power in the world is at stake; that if, as a people, we condone such crimes as these, when perpetrated in our name by those for whom, under Heaven, we are alone responsible, we shall only invite the scorn of mankind by assuming to sit in judgment, as moral censors, upon the delinquencies of other nations. Believe me, yours sincerely, R. COBDEN.

G. L. ASHWORTH, Esq., Mayor.

Comments of the Press on Louis Napoleon's Speech.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's speech, which we published in full yesterday, of course attracted great attention in England and on the Continent, and its tone was generally regarded as pacific.

The Paris *Presse*, in an article signed by M. DE GIRARDIN, wishes that the appeal of the Emperor may be understood in Europe, to open at last a new era of peace and liberty.

The *Gazette de France* thinks that the speech tends to the alternative of a Congress, reorganizing ancient Europe, or to war.

The *Pays* applauds the speech, and says:

"If the Emperor has spoken of war, it is not as a threat, but to impress upon sovereigns and nations the necessity of anticipating by recommending peace."

The *Constitutionnel* says:

"The whole of France will join in the magnificent and patriotic language of the Emperor. Europe will understand that this appeal was made by a clear-sighted and sagacious policy—proud without wishing to impose itself upon others, national without the spirit of conquest, the friend of order and of progress."

The *Nation* considers the Emperor's speech to show that the common action of the three Powers is at an end, and also does not believe that Europe will accept a Congress.

La France says:

"*The Emperor has condemned with equal firmness the rashness which endeavored to carry him away*, and the system of egotism and decay which has overthrown other *régimes* and which his name rejects."

The London *Times* thinks the speech "will tend to the reassurance of the European Powers. Whether the Emperor, with so many schemes in hand, and with the Winter before him, when the chief of them cannot be carried out, desires to preserve his freedom of action, or whether he really thinks that he will do best for France and his own fame by maintaining the peace of Europe, certainly his tone is such as to lessen the disquiet lately felt. Russia is however, warned that if she refuses the way of peace, she may enter on another, which sooner or later conducts to war; but we may look upon it as probable that the Emperor really desires to avoid a European contest, if his own position and the impulse of France will allow him to remain at peace."

The *Morning Post* says:

"The Emperor's words are words of peace and conciliation, but though well intended, we fear they will prove of little avail."

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that a peremptory refusal on the part of Russia insures a delay of some weeks, and during that delay the Polish question may receive that further development which, in the opinion of NAPOLEON III., it so urgently demands.

The *Daily News* says, for the Emperor's sake, it may be hoped that his policy may take a better figure in the speeches of his talking Ministers than it does in his own—the most bewildered, ineffectual harangue he has yet delivered.

The *Morning Herald* has a leader saying:

"We are not paying an idle compliment to France or her Emperor when we assert that Europe will breathe more freely now that the oracle has spoken."

The *Advertiser* thinks that the speech will produce a profound and universal feeling of dissatisfaction in France and will, if we are not greatly mistaken, give a heavier blow and greater discouragement to Imperialism than anything that has occurred since the notable 2d December, 1852.

The *Star* says there is but too much truth in the Emperor's description of the alternative—either this or war. Europe will act unwisely, indeed, if she again declines to listen to a Napoleon when he offers to initiate a general peace.

The leading papers of the 7th inst. again recur to the speech, and speculate upon its meaning from various points of view. The mystery in which the Emperor's meaning is shrouded may be gathered from the fact that while some writers regard the speech as eminently pacific, others look upon it as indicative of war.

The *Daily News* opposes the idea of England's joining a Congress, and argues that the calling for one is purely a signal for the return of political chaos. The *Times* also expatiates on the difficulties in the way of a Congress, and wonders if the Emperor really means that war is inevitable without one.

The latest Paris journals appear to be as much at variance in their views of the speech as their London cotemporaries—some regarding it as significant for peace, and others the very reverse.

La France of the 7th says:

"We are in a position to announce that the declaration contained in the Imperial speech will immediately be followed by diplomatic overtures. The Emperor NAPOLEON will address a letter to the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France, to submit a project of European arbitration for their approval. A European Congress may be considered as being convoked. We shall know in a few days whether the proposal is accepted or rejected. The Polish dispute is now merged in the European question."

The *Moniteur* says the speech was received with enthusiasm by the Legislature.

Almost all the Viennese journals consider the speech of the Emperor calculated to create uneasiness.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was dull, and Rentes declined to 66.90. This was regarded as evidence that the Emperor's speech had by no means dispelled the prevailing want of confidence.

The Polish Question.

The London *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, dated Oct. 20, addressed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh. It is short, and commences by stating that Her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence with the Russian Cabinet for the mere purpose of controversy, and concludes by asserting that "the Emperor of Russia has special obligations with regard to Poland, and that the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland."

A copy of the dispatch was given to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will be relieved of his functions as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad. Gen. BERG is to be definitively appointed his successor.

The Polish National Government had published a proclamation encouraging the Poles to persevere, and confirming the *order for ladies to discontinue wearing mourning*.

An insurgent corps, 800 strong, is reported to have laid down their arms to the Russians in Galicia.

Italy.

TURIN, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The liberal Press unanimously applaud the Emperor NAPOLEON's speech at the opening of the French Chambers.

The *Opinione* says: "Italy must accept as a happy event the proclamation of the nullity of the treaties of 1815. If a Congress is possible it will not be Italy who would offer any obstacle to it.

But Italy foreseeing coming events must prepare to take up arms."

China.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Sept. 26.

By Telegraph from Suez.

Affairs are quiet. The Anglo-Chinese contingent is preparing to attack Chafoo.

Advices from Japan state that nothing important had occurred since the bombardment of Kagosima. Matters continue quiet at Yockohama and Nagasaki.

CANTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Gray SHIRTINGS, 6½d. Water-Twist, 16s. 2d. Nothing doing.

TEA unchanged. Total exports to date, [illegible] lbs.

Exchange on London unintelligible, and will be repeated.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Sept. 21.

GRAY SHIRTINGS ¾ more lower. TEA declining. SILK 10 taels higher; No. 3 Tsatlee 415 to 425. Settlements in a fortnight, 4,500 bales; stock, 14,000 bales; exports to date, 18,060 bales. EXCHANGE on LONDON, 6s. 3½d. India, 301. FREIGHT, 55s.

The India, China and Australian mails arrived at Suez on the 5th inst.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The accounts received here from the seat of war in New-Zealand state that the position of the Marines was less favorable.

The *Stampa* will not enter into any anticipation of future events. It considers the speech favorable to Italy because it proclaims the principles of public right on which the Italian kingdom is established.

The *Perseveranza* says that the part of Italy either in a congress or in a war, would be to recover her full national right.

India.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Oct. 23.

[*By Telegraph from Suez.*]

Grey shirtings firm and but little doing. Mule twist active and advancing. Indigo unchanged. Copper firm. Jute 2 ounces higher. Exchange on London 2s. 0⅛d. Government Securities—4 per cents. 99; 5 per cents. 107¼; 5½ per cents. 110¾. Freights advancing.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

Although the Winter toilettes have scarcely begun to make their appearance, we are able to give some very decided information as to what will be fashionable for the coming season. High bodies will be exclusively confined to morning dress. For at home, dinner, or evening dress, fichus or lace vestes will be worn over low bodies. The veste itself, or trimmings placed on the body so as to imitate it, is still much in vogue. Many corsages for neglige dresses will be made with postilions basques, especially those trimmed in jacket fashion, so as to form a waistcoat in front.

The dresses made in the princess style, body and skirt in one piece, will be much used for visiting dresses, made of rich materials. Full evening dresses will be as much, or, if possible, more trimmed than ever.

Skirts are still made very long and very full at the bottom.

Plaid is for the present quite the rage; whether it will continue its reign much longer is a question we cannot answer; certainly plaid rotondes are beginning to get a little common in Paris. However, they are unquestionably very charming when made of handsome material; but, in that case, they should be longer than the plainer rotonde. Velvet rotondes are covered with guipure ornaments, and a rich guipure is placed round the bottom, underneath which there is a fringe of silk chenille.

Paletots of velvet cloth, brown or gray, nearly fitting to the figure, trimmed with galons, are worn by ladies of fashion.

We must not omit to mention, that several dresses are made with waistbands, especially those of taffetas. Some of these bodies are laced in front, and have ends of the material edged with lace; others form a band in front and basquine behind, ending in a scarf (or sash) to match.

Lace and guipure are as greatly in favor for trimming as they have been of late. Some very elegant opera cloaks are made of lace lined through with bright-colored silk or cashmere, which shows off the beauty of the pattern. There are also very charming lace fanchons for throwing over the head when *leaving the opera or ball-room. Feathers will be much used in trimming moire or velvet dresses.*

Amongst the toilettes we describe this month, some will be found excellent models for Winter dresses.

A robe of pearl-gray taffetas, with a flounce round the bottom, between five and six inches in width, in hollow plaits, and put on with a band of violet of the same width, which is formed into trimming in the shape of large shamrocks put very closely together, and edged round with lace. The body is made with a double point and piped with velvet; the sleeves half open, quite long and narrowed at the bottom, is trimmed round the bottom with a flat band of velvet and velvet shamrock up the back, matching the design on the skirt, but, of course, of smaller dimensions. A Gabriel collar of violet velvet. The lingerie accompanying this toilet should be small tight sleeves of organdi, with an embroidered wristband and two frills of Valenciennes lace, and a lace to match standing up round the throat.

This dress may also serve as an evening dress by having a second body made low, the top trimmed round with a biais of violet velvet, with three shamrock-shaped ornaments down the front and also on the back. The sleeve composed of three bouillons of tulle separated by biais folds of velvet, and above them two small jockeys, the one forming the upper, the other the under part of the sleeve. A plissé of organdi, edged with Valenciennes lace, altogether about two inches in width, finishes off the top of this body.

A silver gray taffetas dress, in checks of narrow stripes of a deeper shade, China rose-colored stripes, edged with a black thread. At the bottom of the skirt a wide flounce, with a heading of embroidery. This flounce is made in hollow plaits, and where it is set on a narrow bias of rose-colored taffetas matching the stripes of the dress, are placed pattes of plain grey taffetas, edged with a bias of rose-colored taffetas about the size of a thick pipin. These pattes are placed up the dress about three inches apart, and the bottom one has a grey fringe with threads of rose and black mixed—the bottom of the fringe just touching the flounce. A band of the same width as the pattes on the skirt is put on the body, like a square berthe in front and forms a jockey behind. This band is bordered with a fringe. The sleeves are rather long, and just wide enough to pass the hand through. At the bottom, three pattes are placed crossways, and higher up the arm, still more on the biais. Rose-colored taffetas buttons close the front.

A dress of blue striped Chambery gauze; the upper half of the skirt is made of this, but the lower consists of a wide blue taffetas flounce, headed by a ruche or a *plissé à la vieille*. A low gauze body, with blue taffetas trimmings.

An Indian foulard, the ground white, with small checks of pale green; wide flounces of green taffetas; high body, with long green sash.

A Chambery gauze dress, striped with rose color. At the bottom of the skirt, a narrow black taffetas flounce, with a rouleau of white. Above this, an insertion of black lace over a rose-colored ribbon; a second flounce and insertion higher up. Low body, trimmed with an insertion.

A robe, the upper part of the skirt plaid, a wide gathered flounce of black taffetas forming the lower part. Half way up the flounce a plaid ruche, with the centre of black taffetas. High plaid body, black postilion basque and black trimmings.

The newest bonnets are more moderate in shape, and, therefore, more becoming. Many of them have soft crowns, although these are certainly not suited to the style in which the hair is now worn. Crape and velvet, black silk and plaid velvet, plush and satin, are to be fashionable materials.

We have seen some elegant bonnets, made of white plush, and trimmed with plaid velvet and jet fringes. This has a charming effect, and will, we expect, be much adopted.

Another white plush bonnet had the curtain of crepe lisse, edged with plush. A flat bow of plush, placed at the side of the crown, mixed with a bouquet of begonias in white velvet. The same flowers inside, in a pouff of crepe lisse. A band of white ribbon across the head, strings of the same, in front of white tulle, soft crown, and curtain of colored plush; a bouquet of velvet flowers to match the plush. The inside trimmed with a pouff of black lace, and bouquet of flowers. White satin strings.

A drawn bonnet of light brown satin, the edge of the front and curtain quilted. On the middle of the front a tuft of cerise velvet the same color as the bonnet, and at the edge of the front, a chenille fringe with crystal beads. Strings of satin ribbon.

A bonnet, having the front and curtain of black velvet, with soft crown of plaid velvet, blue and green; the curtain lined with white satin. At the front edge, a catalane of peacock's feathers, surrounded with black lace, which is carried on barbes on each side, and tied under the chin over the plaid velvet strings. Torsade of green velvet, with peacock's feathers inside.

A bonnet of white crape and violet plush, with fanchon of curled feathers over the crown, and bouquet of violet daisies. The inside trimmed with tulle, black feathers and violet flowers.

Another of light blue satin drawn; curtain of terry velvet the same color. On the crown, a strap of terry velvet edged with white blonde, with a bouquet of blue velvet primroses, and green grass. Diadem of primroses and grass. Strings of satin ribbon.

A capote of white satin, with curtain of violet velvet; *on the edge a drapery of velvet is crossed on straps with a tail of lace on one side. In the inside*, a bow of black velvet, fastening a white feather which falls over the front edge. Satin strings.

A bonnet of mauve royal velvet. The curtain lined with plain velvet the same color, but of a deeper shade. On the front a crown of mauve velvet reaching to the inside of the bonnet, and fastening a bunch of ostrich feathers. At the side, a bouquet of [illegible] roses. Strings of mauve [illegible].

We conclude our remarks on bonnets with one more of crape and plush of a light drab color, silk curtain to match; at the side a flat bow of double silk, from which falls a long ostrich feather. The same flat fringed with plumes de coq, black and white. Inside a fan edge of blue velvet, and quilling of the same, with a bouquet of brown grass attached by a bow of blue velvet and black lace. Strings of blue satin ribbon.

Some very pretty head-dresses are formed of Chantilly lace over a net, surmounted with a cluster of white lilac, and on one side a small black bird with white wings, which are so beautifully made as to shake continually.

A very charming little cap was made of black lace, with frill all round, and on the top a bow of violet ribbon mixed with grass in jet.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Fall Crops of 1863—The Crop of Wheat, Rye and Barley for 1864—The Number and Condition of the Fattening Hogs and Cattle—Value of the Frosted Corn—The Amount of Old Corn.

In the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for September, the amounts of the crops of 1863 were given. The *Fall* crops of corn, buckwheat and potatoes, were stated in bushels, for each State. The estimates of their amounts were based on their *appearance* only. But in the circulars for October, inquiries of their *amounts* were made, as compared with the crop of 1862, and upon the returns to these circulars, tables of these crops, and of tobacco were made. The amounts of the estimates for September and October are as follows:

Estimates for September.

Corn	449,163,894	Potatoes	97,870,035
Buckwheat	17,193,232	Tobacco	256,462,413

Estimates for October.

Corn	453,446,128	Potatoes	101,457,144
Buckwheat	18,821,[illegible]	Tobacco	[illegible]

These estimates exhibit a remarkably close approximation, and speak well for the system adopted by the Department to ascertain the amounts annually of the leading commercial crops.

The amounts of these crops for 1862 are as follows:

Corn	586,704,474	Potatoes	114,533,118
Buckwheat	18,722,995	Tobacco	208,807,078

Sorghum Molasses.—The five principal States of the West for the production of sorghum molasses are Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Their estimated production, last year, was [illegible] gallons. This year only 6,970,862 gallons—a decrease of nearly three and a quarter millions of gallons. The amount of ground planted was much greater than in 1862, but the frost destroyed the yield. The annual consumption of molasses and sugar prior to the war, was about 45,000,000 of gallons of molasses and about 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, the amount per each inhabitant, slaves excluded, being 39 pounds. The increase of the consumption of sugar in the United States since 1840 was 227 per cent., while the increase of population was 66 per cent. The Louisiana cane sugar, this year, will not, it is supposed, exceed 30,000 to 50,000 hogsheads, and hence the country must rely on heavy importations to supply its wants. New modes to supply its own sugar and molasses must be adopted by the country, and hence the monthly report for October very properly directs public attention to the great importance of the first experiment now making by the firm of GAMMAGE & BROS., of New-York City, at Chatsworth, Livingston County, Illinois, to grow the sugar beet, and to manufacture sugar from it.

The Fall Crop for 1864.—The wheat, rye and barley crops just sown are full average crops, both *in amount* and *appearance*. The *Fall* weather has been highly favorable to them, and the correspondents of the Department speak of them most encouragingly.

The Number and Condition of the Fattening Hogs and Cattle.—The hog cholera scarcely exists in the Eastern and Middle States, but in Indiana and Illinois it prevails in so many counties, that great danger exists of its spreading among the fattening hogs. In these States a large number of hogs have died of this disease during the Summer and Fall.

The number of *hogs* in the great feeding States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois is two-tenths less than last year, causing a reduction in the number fattened in these States of 806,137. Their condition in these States is still lower, being 30 per cent below a general average. It is believed that but few hogs will be sufficiently fattened to make mess pork or to produce a supply of lard.

The exports of the annual production of the United States are shown in the report to be as follows: 1860—24,666,798 lbs.; 1861—27,715,392; 1862—42,288,906. The amount of pork, which entered into the commerce of the country in 1860, was about 323,350,800 lbs. Of which was exported in the form of bacon, lard and barreled pork ... 66,909,005

Leaving for domestic consumption ... 236,449,795

Of which the Southern States took ... 184,386,499

Leaving for the consumption of the Eastern and Middle States ... 52,063,300

The cessation of commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States cut off this Southern consumption of pork, and so reduced prices in 1862, that the foreign demand increased in that year to 291,086,665 lbs.

The value of frosted corn for fattening purposes is regarded as very small. Hogs and cattle will grow on it but not fatten. The amount of *old corn* is much reduced by the demand for it during the Summer by the army. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri there is 30 per cent. less than last year, and 20 per cent. less in Iowa. It is fed out to stock in nearly one-half of the counties of these States.

The monthly report of the crops for the month of September, of the Department of Agriculture, received very general notice and a commendation that is gratifying to the Commissioner. The report for October on printing confirms him in the utility of the plan adopted for the monthly collection of statistics of the crops.

The *Annual Agricultural Report* would have been distributed last week, but for the strike of the binders in the Government employ.

Price of Gas in Philadelphia.

The conspiracy—for it is all that—to raise the price of coal, and keep it high, will affect the public beyond cooking and supply of heat in dwelling-houses, stores and factories. The Trustees of the public gas works have been compelled to give notice that "the price of gas consumed on and after Jan. 1, 1864, will be two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet, with a discount of five per cent. if paid within five days after presentation of the bill, subject to the United States tax." The present price is $2 25 per thousand cubic feet, less one-ninth discount for prompt payment within five days. At present, with this deduction of one-ninth, the price of gas is $1 95 per thousand feet; the new scale will make it $2 35, which is a serious increase. Of course, such an advance will be felt by all consumers. At the same time, it must be allowed that it is not more than circumstances warrant, the price of coal being more than double what it was three years ago. The public must bear it, while the railways and the coal venders grow wealthy out of the public loss.—*Philadelphia Press, Nov. 17.*

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT KEARSAGE.—A correspondent writing from Brest, France, says: Dr. RICHARDSON, from the *Kearsage*, took passage in the *Asia*, for Boston. The *Florida's* machinery was nearly repaired, and she would be ready for sea on the 1st or 2d of November. The Admiral in command has informed the Captain of the *Kearsage* that it had been reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS—that that gunboat kept steam up ready to follow the *Florida*, and he was instructed to prevent by force any attempt to pursue the pirate until twenty-four hours had elapsed. In case of blockade, the *Kearsage* was ordered to keep over a league outside the headlands of the island of Quessant to the north, and the Rocky Islets to the south. As this was twenty miles off from the inner channels which made between the island and the reefs, to the north and south, it was thought the *Florida* would escape without being seen. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had responded to the protest against admission of a new crew for the *Florida*, that the same number of men which left would be admitted."—*Boston Transcript, Nov. 17.*

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—An effort is to be made at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company to divest it of the management by which its immense power and influence has, for many years past, been turned into political channels. The facts which prove the complicity of the present directors in political schemes of intrigue and action wholly outside of its more commercial purposes, as well as the numerous errors of their financial control, are published in a circular which will be soon, if it has not been already, addressed to the parties in interest.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEORGE F. TALMAN—all men distinguished for their integrity and judgment—have consented to receive the proxies of such stockholders as are not in a condition to be present and vote. Many of them are scattered over the country, and others live in foreign lands, and to these we may safely commend the gentlemen named above as proper depositaries of their confidence.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PERSONAL.

—Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and the recently deceased Lord Lyndhurst, were both born on the night of May 21, 1772; the same physician attended their entry into the world; he was called from one house to the other to attend to this duty. He was Dr. Joseph Warren, who, three years afterward, fell at Bunker Hill. Josiah Quincy was educated at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, and John Leighton Copley, afterward Lord Lyndhurst, was educated at Cambridge, in England.

—Rev. S. F. Spear, D. D., who has been pastor of the South Brooklyn Church nearly twenty-one years, has been called to the Fourth Church, of Albany, late Dr. Sealye's.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The demonstrations made toward the eastern boundary of Texas, so long persisted in as to convince the people of the whole country that the blow at the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department was to be struck on the Sabine, were, of course, feints to draw the attention of the enemy. While MAGRUDER was massing all his forces in the eastern part of the State, BANKS was making ready to seize the Gulf of Mexico, and possess the Rio Grande frontier, thus closing and holding the back-door of the Confederacy.

The late battle of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is regarded as one of the "greatest little" affairs during the war. Col. CLAYTON, of the Sixth Kansas, after five hours' hard fighting, with five hundred and fifty men, put to flight four thousand of the enemy under Gen. MARMADUKE. Our loss was seventeen killed and thirty-nine wounded, and one missing. The enemy's loss was fifty-three killed, one hundred and sixty-four wounded, and thirty-three prisoners. A few days before Col. CLAYTON took three hundred and fifty men and four pieces of light artillery, and, by making a circuitous route, and marching ninety miles in thirty-three hours, succeeded in surprising and completely routing Col. DOBBIN'S cavalry brigade at Tulip, capturing one stand of colors, all his camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster and commissary stores, medical supplies, transportation, &c.

A letter from Chattanooga states that on the 10th inst. a flat-boat, while crossing the Tennessee with the equipage of the Thirty-third regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, sprung aleak and sunk. Thirty-six of the crew were saved and five were lost as follows: PATRICK DELANEY, Company B; LOUIS WILER, Company I; OSCAR LATHROP and THEODORE DRAKE, Company C, and one other, all from Newark.

The command of Brig.-Gen. DODGE, recently stationed at Corinth, has been transferred to the line of the Southern Central Railroad of Tennessee, and now guards the line from Columbia to Athens. The road in question is to be immediately reconstructed.

Southern papers say that $800 is not considered too high a price for a lady's bonnet; that a barrel of flour is worth $130, while coal beats our famine prices, two tons selling for $1,000.

Assistant-Quartermaster CHAPMAN gives notice through the St. Louis papers that the Government will no longer pay extravagant prices for hay. If a good article of baled hay does not come forward at $25 per ton, the Government will seize it wherever found, send it to St. Louis or Cairo, and deduct the transportation from the above price.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States Commissary awarded on the 17th, contracts for 3,200 barrels new mess beef at $9 50@$11; 1,800 barrels extra mess beef at $12; 7,700 barrels mess pork at $14 75@$16; 3,000 barrels prime mess pork at $14 40@$14 95; 1,550,000 lbs. clear bacon sides at $7 50@$7 79; 500,000 lbs. bacon shoulders at $7 50@$7 80; 35,000 barrels single extra flour at $6 48@$6 54; 1,900,000 lbs. hard bread at $5 10@$5 30; 2,000 bushels beans at $3 08, and 5,000 bushels beans at $2 25.

The St. Paul *Press*, of the 12th, says: "Eighteen boxes containing species of animals, collected by some naturalist in the Red River country, passed through the city yesterday directed to the Smithsonian Institute. In the same lot was a moose-head and horns, weighing fifty-six pounds, a most elegant specimen; also a buffalo-head, weight thirty-five pounds; two elk (or red deer) heads and antlers, weight thirty-eight pounds. They were directed to the 'King of Italy,' and sent to him through the American Express Company."

The township of Camden, in Canada, near Kingston, says the *British American*, is overrun with bears, who are as bold as ferocious. A child was seized the other day in a door-yard and carried off, but was finally rescued by the aid of dogs. Hogs, some weighing nearly 200 pounds, are occasionally taken out of their pens. Last week a she bear and her two cubs were encountered by Mr. BOOTH, who had been a heavy loser in the pork line, and all three shot on suspicion.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on the 14th inst., compared with the amount in store a week previous, and also on the corresponding date in 1862:

	Nov. 14. 1863.	Nov. 7. 1863.	Nov. 15. 1862.
Flour, bbls	9,895	4,966	79,916
Wheat, bushels	347,587	368,169	807,159
Corn, bushels	197,346	343,637	1,310,966
Oats, bushels	656,222	846,209	—
Rye, bushels	43,139	76,007	—
Barley, bushels	44,035	96,928	—
Total in bush	1,329,304	1,975,769	2,247,705

The prize steamer *Jane* has been sold in Boston for $40,500.

The rebel Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY was tried before a Court-martial at Shreveport, La., during September last, for disobedience of orders and unofficerlike conduct. The indictment bore five specifications, and although he was acquitted of the charges of actual disobedience, still he was severely censured by the Court for want of diligence in the cause he represented.

STEPHEN WETMORE, Esq., of Perrysburgh, Ohio, an old man of 72, was on his death-bed at the time of the late election, but was earnest to vote once more for the Union cause. On learning this, the Judges of Election took the ballot-box to his bedside, and for the last time he voted for the Union and for freedom.

Petroleum oil to the extent of twenty million gallons has been shipped from the Federal States and Canada during the last eight months.

The rain storm on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were in moderate demand at (in some instances) firmer prices. A brisk speculative inquiry prevailed for mixed Western Corn, which advanced 1c.@2c.; and for Oats, which improved 2c. ₩ bushel. Rye was brisker and decidedly dearer. Transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Whisky was actively sought after by speculators at much higher prices. Cotton was quiet. Freights were less active. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Social Evils of our Large Cities.

The great social evils of modern civilization have attracted and are continually attracting the most earnest consideration of thoughtful minds. The ever-increasing poverty and ignorance of large cities, the inequality of conditions, the little chance afforded to vast numbers of people of ever gaining even the common goods of life, and the fearfully explosive nature of a population which has no solid interest in the public welfare, and yet is moved by all the passions of the lowest humanity—are enough to excite the utmost anxiety in all who regard the security of society. It is not to be wondered at that innumerable plans for "social reorganization" should have been brought to birth in this century, many of them weak enough and impracticable, but all springing from a profound sense of social wrongs and inequalities, and an intense desire to raise up the lowest classes. The idea of the "Association of Labor" has entered into the laboring mind of Europe, and has brought forth marvelous fruit already in the industrial classes. The wonderful prosperity of continental Europe, the last few years, has descended also to the working-people, and many social evils among them have been corrected. In England, however, it is doubtful if any considerable effect is produced on the mass of ignorance and poverty accumulated in the large cities, by all the humanity and Christianity of the age.

The great questions of social reform are beginning to rise at length ominously in regard to our own large cities. The awful exhibition of human brutality and ignorance made in the streets of New-York this last Summer, the most palpable degradation and destitution manifested by such masses of persons, have called forth a deep feeling of anxiety in the whole community. Are we to live in New-York, it is asked, as in Paris, forever over a social volcano? Is there to be a community of cut-throats, rioters and imbruted laborers growing up side by side with the wealthy, humane and Christian mercantile class of this City? Is a great gulf to separate different classes here, as it does in Europe? The thoughtful mind calls up the vastly greater dangers to civilization from a *proletaire* class in America than in Europe.

We know that these ragamuffins and house-burners, and all this foreign, ignorant mass have precisely the same power in public affairs as we ourselves. We can see that there are plenty of ambitious and unprincipled demagogues, who may play on their passions and their ignorance in the future as they have done in the past. There will always be Woods and Andrews to use such powerful and blind instruments for any dangerous or revolutionary purpose. If one outbreak—by no long train of sequences—cost us a great battle in the Southwest, and the delay of a whole season in the campaign, not to mention millions of property—what may not future outbreaks or less illegal revolutionary measures cost us?

Many different plans have been set forth in our columns for reforming and elevating this "dangerous class," for the American instinct has at once truly seen that prevention, not restraint, is the great hope for the future. One of these we may allude to in passing, as an instance of the semi-socialistic, impracticable remedies which always are presented at such crises. A benevolent correspondent has recommended the transporting the poor of the City to a convenient tract in the neighborhood, and there in agricultural and manufacturing branches, with "common kitchen and dining-room, news-room and library," men, women and children working together in delightful harmony, they would repay to the capitalists who had purchased the land and built the houses, a handsome profit for the capital expended. Our philanthropic correspondent evidently overlooked several considerable obstacles.

To gather "the poor" of the City for a united emigration would be like trying to gather all the men with light hair or the children with hooping-cough. They are scattered about in every conceivable way. They do not know one another, and seldom act in concert. Moreover, they hate the country and could not be induced to leave the City. The most of them know little of either "agriculture or manufactures." And most of all, a village community made up alone of "the dangerous classes" of New-York would present a state of society which has no parallel this side of Pandemonium, while the outlay to form and carry on such a colony would exhaust even the treasury of a New-York Common Council.

We may be assured that no merely benevolent experiments or external remedies will ever reform our social evils. Our "dangerous classes" are to be converted into good citizens—not by phalansteries or combined agricultural colonies, but by the same profound and natural influences which tend everywhere in the United States to raise up the laborer and reform the degraded. The Irish hod-carrier and the German *chiffonier* become intelligent and self-respecting citizens after a few years in Illinois or Wisconsin; or if they do not so rapidly change, their children at least have risen far above them, and are valuable members of our communities.

The great and noble influence which is changing continually, throughout the whole land, the pariah of Europe into the American citizen, is the social influence, which is, like the atmosphere, all-pervading but never recognized. It comes forth from, and is formed by the great institutions of the State, the School and the Church, which act and interact continually on every member of an American community.

In a large city, so hidden and sunk are great numbers of our foreign population, that these unseen but powerful influences seldom penetrate to them. The "State" is interpreted to them by lying and ambitious politicians; the "School" does not reach them or their families, and Religion rarely touches them, except in the most formal externals.

Whatever, then, will let in these three profound influences upon the degraded and ignorant population of our large cities, are the true Reformatory agencies; the essential and infallible means of social cure.

Our grand Public School system is an ever-acting power of social reorganization for the lowest classes. Our Chapels and Missions for the laborers and the destitute, (of which there are sadly too few,) are each day lessening the peril from, and diminishing the number of the "dangerous classes." But above all, whatever tends to educate and raise up the children of the vagrant and outcast population, and especially all movements for the emigration and transportation of these young candidates of ignorance and crime to our rural districts, is a rational and efficacious remedy—a true and powerful means of averting the public dangers of which we have spoken. If such movements are but continued and expanded as they deserve to be, a great change may be produced in the lowest population of our City, and the foundation laid of a future different from our past.

The Army Pay-Roll.

It is not to be expected that the gigantic task of organizing and bringing to perfection, even in its minor details, an army of a million of men can be accomplished in the turn of a finger; but there are many things which are apt to be deferred, or dismissed as minor, when they may be fundamental. Of this kind is the paying of our soldiers. We are all wrong in the system, and must reform it. If we cannot propose one ourselves that shall be better, then let us imitate the European modes, which have been tested by long experience, and have worked satisfactorily. We must regard the soldier as we would the mechanic and laborer, in the payment of his earnings. He may not be, it is true, in an obligation to support himself or his family from day to day on what he receives, having his own food, clothing and general care, sick or well, provided for him by the Government, but he may, nevertheless, have just as urgent calls upon him as though he had. He may have wife, children, or relatives, at home, looking eagerly for a portion of his pay, to keep them alive. To them it is a matter of desperate importance that they should not only receive it promptly, but within short periods. Imagine the mechanic or laborer obliged to wait several months for the payment of his work. The effect upon him would be crushing. He either could not do it at all, and would degenerate into sloth or crime, or he would be obliged to find a capitalist, who for a heavy profit would advance money or provision upon his labor. This would be the case with the soldier, who is sometimes kept unpaid for several months, if he were so placed that he could offer his pay-roll for sale, or if brokers would buy it, but there is no such market for the rank and file, though necessity sends a large per centage of the commissioned officers to the brokers, who buy their assigned payrolls, at a shave of from five to ten per cent. a month. This should not occur, if it were only for the simple reason that, really, a commissioned officer is not well enough off with his pay to afford it. If he lives in proper manner, the amount is closely calculated to take him through, and that five or ten per cent. cannot be spared, to say nothing of the manifest injustice of its going into the hands of a usurer.

The private who is paid once in three months, and receives the amount in gross, is apt to calculate it as really larger than it is. The result of such calculation is extravagance, and already prepared for indulgence by former deprivation, his money flies under the variety of temptations that always follow in the wake of the paymaster, before he has had a chance to fairly realize its possession; and the result is, suffering by a neglected family, or a deprivation to himself of those things which might add greatly to his comfort and happiness. The present mode of payment is the millenium of sutlers, who, on pay day, are always ready at the table to present their checks for a heavy slice off the soldiers' small wages. There is a charm in credit that the gallant fellows cannot resist, and even though they pay a dollar for a pound of cheese, or a little package of crackers, as long as the sum does not come out of their pocket in cash, they are blind to the results, until confronted at the pay table with the evidence of their indulgence.

A short and prompt term of payment would do away with this. It would teach the soldier better the value of money when he received it in small sums, and knew that it must be made useful until the next pay day, because the sutlers would not give credit, which they assuredly would not, if Government removed its protection from the credit system, and left them to collect any sums they might trust at their own risk. It would keep him from spending it for a hundred useless articles which he now buys only because he can buy them on time, and, lastly, it would have a tendency to lessen gambling, that vice of the camp which poisons everything. A man is not so ready to gamble away a small sum which he knows is absolute for present wants, as he is to stake that which seems a plethora of pocket. We want some system by which the men can draw half their pay every ten or twenty days, if they desire it, and the balance, promptly, at the end of each two months, or make it an allotment, under Government charge, to be paid in such manner, and to such persons, as they may dictate.

It will possibly be urged that this plan would make confusion and trouble, and necessitate more paymasters. Admitting this to be true, which it is not, would not the reform be sufficiently vital to warrant the extra trouble and expense? The true working of the system would be that the expense and trouble would be lessened. By it, each commandant of a company, as in European armies, would be a paymaster, without his being intrusted at any time with a sufficiently large sum to tempt his honesty, and one of which every private will know his share, and be able to claim it. It will do away with the enormous trusts that have now to be placed in the hands of individual paymasters; trusts too large ever to be so placed, and at the same time give these gentlemen, who are now unemployed three-fourths of their time, something to do in camp, always.

To this reform we must come at last, for the present plan is a crying evil, and productive of more dissatisfaction to the soldiers than all things else. Its reform would add to the morale and content of both officers and men, and be the most important step toward the encouragement of enlisting that has occurred since the commencement of the war.

"The French Struggle for Naval and Colonial Power."

The American public is not paying that attention to the operations of the French Emperor that the development of his policy deserves. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, under the above caption, we find a remarkably intelligent and interesting paper, pregnant with important facts, forcibly grouped together and tersely stated, which go far to show that France to-day, in point of development of her naval resources and power, and of her territorial acquisitions, is taking the leading position among the nations of the eastern hemisphere. The French conquest of Mexico is no sudden freak of an ambitious monarch, but simply a development, in the settled line of policy, which the present Emperor is pursuing with great vigor and cat-like secrecy,—a policy which has already created French possessions in every quarter of the globe, and is planting the germs of empires among the ruins and desolation of almost forgotten countries.

The wily ambition of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the shrewd sagacity with which he harmonizes his policy with his relations to other countries, especially England, is remarkable. "Under the Bourbons, the whole policy of France was based upon a principle of settled and unchangeable enmity toward England." But the present Emperor has acted differently—he has sought the friendship, even the alliance of England, and though the English public may flatter itself with the belief that NAPOLEON tenders this friendship in order that his illegitimate accession to power may be forgotten, yet it will be strange if, under its cover, France does not become the equal of England in naval power, and in course of time, in colonial possessions.

When the peace of 1815 was concluded, France had lost nearly everything in the shape of a navy and of colonial possessions. But thirty-five years have witnessed a work of restoration truly marvelous. Her maritime greatness has grown steadily. In thirteen years England destroyed six hundred French ships-of-war; yet to-day, such are the naval resources of the country, and its capacity of production, that forty ships-of-the-line and forty frigates could be built or building at the same time. Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, with Toulon on the Mediterranean, are the five ports whose capacity of naval production are nowhere equaled. In them are eighty shiphouses, twenty-five docks, and all the appliances which modern ingenuity has suggested. Cherbourg is the most remarkable of these ports. Originally it was an open bay, with a rocky shore, exposed to the severest storms. But now an immense sea-wall, nine hundred feet broad at its base, and rising sixty-six feet from the bed of the sea, stretches across the bay for three miles, and stands imbedded like the native rock, after a seventy years' battle with the elements. At each end are ship channels, and while thus the harbor is safe, its approaches are under the concentric fire of six hundred guns. Three basins, capable of holding fifty of the largest ships, have been hewn out of the solid rock, on the western shore of the harbor, and the writer remarks that "it is no vain boast, that an army of a hundred thousand men can be embarked any fine morning at Cherbourg, and that the fleet necessary for its transport can be built, and armed, and equipped, and protected to the hour of its departure, in this fortified haven."

But France has not progressed alone in capacity and resources of naval construction. Equal progress has been made in adopting all the new improvements in naval warfare, and the invulnerability of war vessels was an achievement with France while England was experimenting. When England had sixteen iron-clad frigates completed, or under way, France had thirty-one, beside gunboats and floating batteries.

But there is another marked feature in French naval achievements. Considering the fact that the population of France is essentially a peasantry, with but little genius for the sea, to keep the navy supplied with sailors has been the most difficult work to perform in the development of the Empire's naval powers. Although the almost exclusive employment of steam vessels has rendered mere physical seamanship less valuable, yet nothing can take the place of trained skillful sailors. So every Spring France sends twenty thousand men to the fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland. The men are paid a bounty by the Government, and are subjected to a naval discipline which soon renders them able to enter into the naval service. So highly does the French Government prize the qualities of seamanship, that every man in the country whose employment is at all of a seafaring character, is enrolled in the "marine inscription," and liable at all times to be called into the service. These men are trained in naval duty, and no French vessel ever sails with a crew of green hands.

Thus, the Emperor, with a sharp eye, neglects no opportunity to increase this branch of his population; thus he neglects no opportunity of fostering commercial intercourse between France and other nations, paying even large subsidies to steamship companies trading with distant lands, that she may have sailors in process of growth; and this is probably one element of her colonial ambition. With colonies will come commerce, and an extensive commerce will furnish this essential resource for great naval power.

The Labor Movement.

In vast communities the price of labor is not governed by the number of population, but largely by the number of producers; but in certain strata, or lines of labor, in that community, it is entirely governed by the number that occupy the especial field for it. Thus in China or Dahomey, the labor of the stalwart man may be only valued at three cents per day, yet it is no argument of an overplus; but if in some particular walk the operatives were earning six cents, and it required no further intellect or application than ordinary labor to enter upon that walk, it is a reasonable suggestion that the lower order of labor would rush into it, and, as a consequence, unless the demand was enormous, bring the wages down to their own standard. If the profession requires both intellect and application, it then holds good that few become proficients, and the wages are proportionately high. The less intellect required to achieve labor, the better it will consequently be paid.

This is exactly the proposition that should be brought to bear at this moment upon the question of woman's wages. The market is fearfully overcrowded, because women have sought only those outlets for their work that require little intellect and application. Sometimes we will find a girl, before reaching the age of eighteen, the mistress of what she will term three or four trades. That is, she will go into one workshop as an operative, perhaps on hoop skirts, and the next year, or perhaps the next month, we find her at book folding or shoe binding. A few weeks has sufficed to learn all the art and mystery of these so-called trades, and place her on a level with her fellow-workwomen in point of execution, if not in speed. The result of this facility is fatal to the employe, first, because it takes away her own appreciation of her profession, and does away with all *esprit du corps*, and, secondly, it allows the employer to dictate the sum of her wages, for the simple reason that if she is not satisfied, and chooses to leave, he can as easily supply her place as he obtained her. Let us imagine the consequence if three-fourths of the laboring men and mechanics of the land were at once thrown into certain avenues of labor, the successful operation of which would only cost them a few weeks' practice; what would be the result? Why, that one would compete against the other, until the wages would be below living standard, and still a large number always unemployed. This is precisely the case with women. Instead of seeking those walks of labor that required application and intellect, and receiving the payment of their skill, they have only filled those that require mere manual force, or a quickly learned dexterity, and, by overcrowding them, have brought themselves entirely into the power of their employers, or have, by competition, reduced the value of the article they produce. It is useless to say that women have not the mechanical skill and application of men; the argument is not worthy of answer, the only fact is that they have no opportunity to exercise it.

It is an accepted fact in all political economy that a branch of labor, when overstocked, can only be relieved by drawing off the surplus, or creating a demand, which demand, in nine times out of ten, is a fictitious one. Strikes and combinations to effect a rise in wages, where this radical defect exists, are useless for permanent good. They may succeed for the moment, from some special cause—but the true remedy lies only in a diversion of the overplus. This must be the remedy with women's work. Strikes and combinations can effect no permanent good in its present condition, beyond impelling a few employers into better habits for a short time, or raising up a few material sympathizers. Something must be done beyond this; something to draw off the surplus—and this can only be done by women themselves. In this they must expect no "aid and comfort" from the mass of men. It will be a movement that men will oppose, because they will believe that an irruption of women will displace them. All movements in labor are gradual. No branch is swept away at a blow, but as the advent of machinery, or the change of fashion, comes upon them, they gradually melt off into other channels equally good. So will it be should women find their way into some of what are now the occupations of men. In time it may cause the stronger hands to seek other labor, but as long as they have strength and skill, so long will they find remunerative employment. Organizations of women to encourage and assist each other in learning trades and professions would be practical relief. Organizations to draw away from any special branch its overplus would achieve good, but a simple strike of the mass of labor can only be a temporary relief, even if it is that.

THE DEFEAT OF MUDWALL JACKSON.—Our correspondent in Western Virginia furnished yesterday an account of the late expedition of Gen. AVERILL'S cavalry, and his victory over the illustrious "Mudwall JACKSON," near Lewisburgh and the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains. The telegraph had given us various items about this expedition, but the whole thing had previously been quite incomprehensible. The expedition was very neatly and successfully conducted, and the battle with "Mudwall" was quite a gallant affair. The latter was licked fearfully, and only escaped by the grease on his heels. The whole State of West Virginia is now entirely freed from rebels, and JACKSON will probably betake himself to East Tennessee, whence he issued a few months since. He got his title of "Mudwall" from the fact that in all his fights in East Tennessee he ensconced himself in a muddy ditch—the "last ditch," we should surmise.

We wish that Gen. AVERILL had a large force with him in the section in which he is operating. He could be able to observe very closely the movements of the rebels between Virginia and Tennessee, and might be able to block effectually the game which now is and must be the main end of all rebel strategy.

Napoleon and Poland.

More than a third of NAPOLEON'S speech at the opening of the French Chambers, was devoted to the delicate subject of the Russo-Polish difficulty. France, be it known, never makes war for an "idea," save against Powers like Austria or Mexico; when confronted with such an antagonist as Russia, she only arms to vindicate her honor, or repel threatened aggression. Now as neither the honor nor the interests of the Emperor of France is involved in the Polish Question, it is of course no affair of his in particular, but an ecumenical question which concerns Europe at large. Before Europe, however, engages in a war to compel Russia to respect the rights of Poland, his French Majesty thinks that one more proposition ought to be made to the Northern Colossus. GORTSCHAKOFF having somewhere in his dispatches intimated that Russia would offer no objection to a general conference, if it were authorized to set at rest all the questions which agitate Europe, as well as the Polish question, NAPOLEON recommends that this concession should be turned to account if possible, and made the basis of a pacific arrangement. He is disposed to take GORTSCHAKOFF at his word, and offer to submit to the arbitrament of a European Congress all the other questions that trouble Christendom, if the Czar will only consent to submit the settlement of that which relates to Poland to the same tribunal. If ALEXANDER accedes to this proposition, the peace of Europe may, in the opinion of NAPOLEON, be preserved; but should the Czar refuse to accept the ultimatum, then, according to the Emperor, the sole alternative of Europe will be silence or war.

Such is the expedient by means of which the French Emperor would fain escape from the dilemma wherein he has involved France and himself. He seeks to place Europe in the position from which he hopes to extricate his own precious person and empire. He aims to transfer from the shoulders of France to those of the assembled States of Christendom, the responsibility and the perils of the threatening conflict. But, despite the rumors to the contrary, he will fail in the effort. The conditions on which the Russian Minister offered to submit the Polish question to the decision of a general Congress will never be fulfilled. The French Emperor even coupled his recommendation of a Congress with a declaration which will render the scheme utterly impracticable. Earl RUSSELL, at Blairgowrie, affirmed that the clauses of the Treaty of Vienna, which guarantied Poland to Russia, ought to be abrogated; but NAPOLEON, not content with indorsing the above suggestion, actually proclaimed, in the name of France, that the entire instrument ought to be annihilated, and that the first act of the proposed Congress should be to destroy it. Yet this is the treaty which secures Venetia and Galicia to Austria, her Polish and Rhenish provinces to Prussia, and Norway to Sweden. Now, no general Congress can be constituted without the assent of all the leading European States. But is it likely that Austria and Prussia and Sweden will sanction the convocation of a body, whose opening work would be the destruction of the very instrument which is their title to large portions of their dominions?

Not only must the assent of these States, whose vital interests are bound up with the Treaty of Vienna, be obtained, ere a general Congress can be assembled,—a still more formidable impediment to the success of the Napoleonic project remains to be overcome. It is absurd to talk of submitting all the questions which agitate the European continent to the arbitrament of a general Congress—absurd to talk of inviting the Czar to submit his difficulty to the decision of any such tribunal, until it has been ascertained whether the other potentates and Powers, who have the misfortune to be parties to debatable questions, will also agree to submit their differences to the consideration of a Congress, and to abide its award. The preliminary duty of NAPOLEON, ere he pesters the Czar with any more propositions, is to find out whether the King of Italy and the Pope will leave the settlement of the Roman question to the contemplated Congress—whether Denmark and Germany will submit to its *fiat* touching Schleswig and Holstein—and whether the Kaiser will be content to appear at the bar of this modern amphictyonic council, and suffer it to decide the destinies, not merely of the largest and richest provinces of his empire, but those of that empire itself. The King of Italy may be sufficiently obsequious to his French patron, but is it probable that the Pope will place at the mercy of a secular tribunal the sacred interests of the Catholic Church, or that Germany will submit to the consideration of a heterogeneous assembly, an affair which she has so much at heart as that of the Duchies—or that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will consent to allow a European Congress to decide whether Austria shall any longer exist as a first-class Power? And if neither of these will assent to the convocation of a Congress for the solution of their difficulties, what will it profit to open a correspondence with the Czar on the subject of arbitration?—or what prospect will there be of the scheme of NAPOLEON being realized?

Under these circumstances, he will find himself and France still in their old dilemma, with Russia better prepared than ever for war, and no alternative for his dynasty and his nation, save a single-handed conflict with their Titanic adversary, or—"SILENCE."

The Gold Product of the United States and its Distribution.

GOLD CONSIDERED THE EVIDENCE OF WEALTH—FALSE VIEWS AS TO MONEY—GOLD PRODUCTION OF AMERICA FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS—DIMINISHED SUPPLIES OF THE SPANISH COLONIES—PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA—FUTURE INCREASE OF GOLD PRODUCTS.

THE BURROWS, November, 1863.

In two former articles on finance I endeavored to show the *true functions* of money, and the actual *proportion* of money now in the country. I shall now show, as far as we have any facts on the subject, the quantity of gold, and its annual product. Neither your columns nor my time will permit that elaborate discussion of this subject which belongs to the province of political economy. But I can briefly state some facts, which, I think, your readers have not seen, and which lie at the foundation of all safe calculations on the subject of gold supply. It is an undoubted fact that mankind consider the possession of gold as the evidence of wealth. It is not wealth, but it is universally considered that a country or an individual that can at all times command gold in sufficient quantity is rich. This is a simple fact. Hence, the greatest and most important province of gold is *to stimulate labor to obtain it*. Labor produces real wealth; but gold is the stimulus—a stimulus which is indeed carried to such an extent as often to bewilder the intellect and corrupt the morals of those under its influence. This *auri sacra fames* of the ancients is well characterized by Mrs. BROWNING:

"The plague of gold strikes far and near,
And deep and strong it enters.
* * * * *
Our thoughts grow blank, our words grow strange;
We cheer the pale gold-diggers;
Each soul is worth so much on 'Change,
And marked, like sheep, with figures.
Be pitiful, O God!"

Pardon this digression; but it were well to remember that this thirst for gold is the idolatry of the world.

There is another thing, which is a simple fact in the world, but which is founded on an utterly false principle. This is *compelling* banks, States and individuals to redeem their notes in gold. This is really compelling a mere inconvenience. What *is* the ultimate redemption of your note, and mine, or that of the American Exchange Bank? The actual redemption is *commodities*; that is, available property, which everybody needs and must have. You compel the American Exchange Bank to redeem a thousand dollars in gold, but the bank holds the note of John Smith, which was given for two hundred barrels of flour. You compel the bank to pay gold, and the bank compels John Smith to pay gold, and it is the two hundred barrels of flour which has redeemed the note, and without such commercial transactions the note never could have been redeemed. What have you done, then, by the gold payments? Nothing but compelled a circuitous and unnecessary labor and cost. I do not know whether society will learn to do without this imposition, but I do know that when it does, it will look back upon our present financial customs as among the barbarous usages of this age. The Bank of England suspended specie payments twenty years, and in that whole period its notes never fell below 25 per cent., and the greater part of the time were not below ten. By reducing its circulation a little, there would have been no perceptible discount.

Let us now inquire how much gold there is in our country? and especially what is its annual product? This leads us to inquire, *What has been the gold production of the world in modern times?* Taking the authorities of HUMBOLDT, (*New-Spain*,) JACOB and MCCULLOUGH, we arrive at the following facts, in reference to the supply of precious metals (both gold and silver:)

The *whole average annual supply* of precious metals, as stated in HUMBOLDT'S *New-Spain*, was as follows:

From 1500 to 1545, $3,000,000 per annum.
From 1545 to 1600, $11,000,000 per annum.
From 1600 to 1700, $16,000,000 per annum.
From 1700 to 1750, $22,500,000 per annum.
From 1750 to 1800, $35,300,000 per annum.

Its increase continued to 1809–'10, when it fell off. The highest *annual* product of the precious metals in America was $43,000,000 in *one year*. Now, this supply of precious metals in Europe, between 1600 and 1800, was supposed to have introduced a great change in the value of money in Europe, as well as luxury, extravagance and speculation; yet the reader will observe the astonishing fact that this whole supply of gold and silver, which was supposed to have wrought such great changes, *never in any one year was as great as the supply of gold now is annually from California alone*. Either those assumptions of change produced by the Spanish-American mines were false, or we are now passing through a great revolution, in the relative value of gold to commodities. To a certain extent we undoubtedly are, and this is one reason why the exchange of commodities is now carried on so easily and on so great a scale, without the use of gold. The value of commodities has increased in relation to gold; and therefore notes, which represent commodities, stand less in need of gold. They are of higher relative value. I said after 1790 the production of precious metals diminished. From 1800 to 1830 the supply of precious metals stood as follows:

Ten years ending 1790	$312,923,000
Ten years ending 1800	287,735,000
Ten years ending 1810	189,840,000
Ten years ending 1830	137,390,000

We see that in forty years the production of gold and silver fell off one-half. If the production had not been increased, there must have been almost *a famine in gold and silver coin, unless the Oriental nations had given up manufacturing* gold and silver into ornaments for the Pagan gods; for, I think, that is the great consumption of gold among the Asiatic nations. Is it not strange and most instructive to see how *there is a penalty attached to every falsehood?* Even commerce has to pay its penalty to the false gods of Pagan idolatry. *Idolatry, Slavery, Oppression*, of every kind, levy their vast tributes on our common human nature; because we are such poor weak Christians that we dare not practice what we believe, and meekly consent to the propagation and perpetration of the enormous crimes which corrupt and destroy mankind.

Equally curious it is to see how, when there began to be a famine in gold, the mines of California were discovered, and began to pour forth their immense abundance. The annual production of California exceeds anything heretofore known in the world; but even that is likely to be exceeded by the mines of Nevada, Colorado and Oregon. It is now fourteen years since the *full production of California commenced*, and the most accurate account we can get makes the total production of California *seven hundred millions of dollars*. This is more than the total production of both gold and silver in America from 1600 to 1800, and it is *in addition* to all the other *supplies*. But this is not all. New mines have been discovered, promising to be as productive as those of California. It is estimated (though I [illegible] [illegible]

was *one hundred millions of dollars*. But even if this was not so, it is quite evident that the production of 1864 will be nearly that amount. The following is my estimate for 1864, based on the most recent accounts from the new mines, viz.:

California	$50,000,000
Nevada	2,000,000
Colorado	10,000,000
Oregon	12,000,000
Washington	6,000,000
Aggregate	$80,000,000

This is, no doubt, a low estimate. It is conclusive, too, of silver, which, it is supposed, will be found in immense quantities in Nevada, Arizona and Washington. This, too, is independent of all speculations upon discoveries which will eventually be made, in a gold region which is twelve hundred miles in length, and, as far as we can now know, entirely inexhaustible. Does not this country hold the treasures of the world in regard to precious metals? And if so, what can destroy the credit of the Government, *if it uses, as it has a right to use, these treasures to support that credit?*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE QUESTION OF WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Opinions of Correspondents.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why do "women look forward to marriage as a relief?" Simply because they find employment so difficult to obtain, and because the reward of their toil scarce keeps them from starvation.

Some days ago I noticed that the women in a certain hair-cloth manufactory had struck for higher wages. They had been receiving $2 50 per week. They asked for 25 cents more, and were refused. At the present prices, $2 75 would not pay a girl's board in any decent house, to say nothing of the clothes that should cover her.

What wonder that the shame which promises comfortable food, shelter and raiment, should come to seem not so very dreadful after all! What wonder that fallen women throng our streets, and that their numbers, in spite of the misdirected efforts of Christian alliances, alarmingly increase!

Waste no more millions, ye philanthropists, to build and endow Magdalen Asylums for those already lost. Let the *dead bury the dead*. Exert yourselves for those who may yet be saved from *falling*.

Find, make, if need be, employment for those who seek it. Insist upon their having a fair remuneration. Build suitable boarding-houses for females who labor to maintain themselves.

At present, it is next to impossible for an honest single woman to obtain board in a respectable house in the City. Single gentlemen, gentlemen and their wives, and even a gentleman and lady with "board for the lady only," can find unexceptionable accommodations in very genteel quarters, at reasonable rates; but a respectable young woman may traverse the City till her feet are sore and her heart aches, and find no place open to her.

If I had a boarding-house I'd fill it with women and girls. A gentleman nor a gentleman and his wife should not be allowed to come within sight of it.

There are many kinds of business which men are employed to do that women could do as well or even better. Yet the employer who would pay a woman the wages of a man for doing the work of a man would be an anomaly.

Nobody will deny, I suppose, that a woman can sell a stick of twist or a paper of pins as easily and as well as "any other man," though the latter would receive $5 or $6 a week for doing so, and the former only $3 or $4.

Female teachers are often better qualified and more successful in their vocation than male teachers. Their salaries, however, are rarely more than half as large.

It is no unusual thing to see an advertisement of this kind: "Wanted, by a young lady, capable of giving instruction in music, French, &c., &c., a position where her services will be considered an equivalent for her board."

Shame that such things must be! Shame that in this country, where rich men count their gains hundreds per day, that educated female talent must beg for daily bread!

What wonder that marriage is looked forward to as "a relief," or that immoral married men find it so easy to burden themselves with the support of more than the law allows.

"My brethren, these things ought not so to be."

HENRI.

REPLY TO MME. DEMOREST.

Nov. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

And because you are a woman, and one, too, who has been, in a measure, successful in your vocation, and because you do avail yourself so very extensively of the abilities and energies of woman, I reply to you, that you, in your article on woman's work and woman's wages, display very little knowledge of those whom you employ—their powers, their wants, their sufferings and their capabilities. That a woman should be the first to raise her voice against her own sex would seem surprising, if it were not apparent, from the tenor of the article, that an increase of wages would interfere with the interests of the writer. You assert that "there is not an employer of female help in the City who has all the competent help he is willing to pay for." If so, what is the cause of this incompetency? It is known to be true that sufficient remuneration will procure any amount of talent desired. What then is the inference? Simply that perfection will not be sought for, nor attained to, until the motive is sufficiently powerful to induce the employe to aim at it. "Women work for pin money." Where one works for pin money, ten work for a livelihood. Besides, what does it concern the employers what use the employe makes of his money. Who inquires whether a man buys cigars or bread with his wages? "They look to marriage as the relief from out-door labor." That women, seeing no way for them to support themselves honorably, do look forward to matrimony is painfully true, but it is also true that not one half of the women who do marry would rush into it so hastily, or so early as they do in life, if their means of subsistence were not so very inadequate.

"*Man begins life in earnest when married.*" What more powerful motive can influence a mother than the maintenance of her helpless children, or a wife than the support of a vicious or incompetent husband. "That inexperience and want of skill is the cause of lower wages of woman." That is not so; for example, a washerwoman of the highest capability receives one dollar a day, and a street-sweeper receives one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. Who can assert that more ability is needed in the one case than in the other?

Again, teachers whose salaries as women are $400 per annum, have their classes generally from one to two grades in advance of their male competitors, who receive double the amount for the same labor performed.

The female clerk, who waits on you with as much politeness and ability as a gentleman, receives about half the amount for her labor. And how many capitalists employ female labor on the score of economy?

It is argued that "a man has a family to support." A poor argument, else the inquiry would be made before employing him whether he had a family, and of how many members it consisted, &c., and the salary regulated accordingly; but we all know that a young man receives the same amount for labor, whether married or single, be his family large or small.

The last point—"Absolute freedom to both parties to employ or reject employment." There is no freedom in the case, so long as *labor* only will procure the necessities of life—one must work or one must starve.

And is it not enough to satisfy the most rapacious, that the full equivalent is obtained from woman's energies when employed abroad. Does their insatiable avarice still demand that she should only receive half enough to keep her alive: that the hours after the outside toil should be taken up until far in the night to perform the stint of home toil to meet the losses sustained by ill-paid labor during the day? Away with such narrow-minded sentiments! Throw not the flimsy mantle of incompetency over thousands of devoted heads; pay to labor its just due, whether performed by man or woman, remembering that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and the "measure ye meet shall be measured to you again."

A WORKER.

A WOMAN'S COUNTERBLAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady who has never appeared in the papers but once before, on the occasion of her marriage, begs a few words with your readers of her own sex, suggested by the article in Thursday's issue, "The Workingwomen's Union." The spirit which prompts such protective leagues is not necessity, or lack of pecuniary compensation by employers, but arises entirely from the scarcity of labor, which enables operatives to set their own price. The facts are, which every housekeeper can verify, that shopkeepers and manufacturers are paying their employes so liberally that the number of house servants has diminished gradually, until the class are about extinct. Reliable help, such as hundreds of families are at present in need of, are not to be obtained. The better part of that class, having the slightest knowledge of the use of the needle, for intelligence enough to fill situations in shops, leave household employment. Higher wages is not the chief inducement with them; the greater personal liberty—the freedom from restraint—they fancy a desirable exchange for domestic regulations and the eye of the mistress and family influence. If family service was more encouraged, and home influence versus wages, not altogether lost sight of by female philanthropists, there would be less occasion for the institutions that are yearly coming into existence, for the rescue of female victims. The writer would cheerfully find employment, with wages quite liberal enough, for any of the complainants of the Workingwomen's Union, who have qualifications. Family seamstresses are not to be had, at ten dollars a month, and the same through each department of housework. The duties are performed by untrained, incompetent servants, which occasions endless vexation of spirit and lamentable results upon every member of the family, from great to small. The deplorable evil in this country is, that the female laboring class are not educated to any particular occupation, with a view of pursuing it for a maintenance.

It is quite time that employers' and housekeepers' *grievances were redressed*, and the writer herein politely and earnestly solicits the assistance of our gallant and untiring editors in a plan whereby a *Workingwomen's Emigration Society* could be formed, toward which the *ladies of New-York* might contribute to a fund, for passage-money to such as could be induced to fill our present wants.

IMPARTIAL.

A MAN'S VIEW—THE IDEA OF ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of sewing girls was held on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of obtaining higher wages from employers. While male workers in the labor-field are fast obtaining improved remuneration, female operatives, from diffidence and less energy in combining to assert their rights, are still struggling to live upon the same wretched earnings they obtained when prices of all necessaries of life were far below the present standard. Much sympathy has long been felt for the difficulty experienced by women in obtaining a livelihood, and much pathos both in song and story, has been vented on the theme. While the entire range of employments, including those properly belonging to the weaker sex, is open to man, to woman but a meagre list presents itself, and these, from competition, yield beggarly returns. An effectual remedy for this state of things is a problem of difficult solution. Temporary and partial antidotes are easily suggested. First, those females whose ties do not bind them to the City, should seek distant homes in less populated districts, where their labor would be in demand. An excellent society in the Mercantile Library building, has for years been the means of forwarding, free of charge, destitute young women and vicious children to localities where comfort and competence have awaited them. This Society may not possess sufficient funds to assist the many who would gladly avail themselves of its offices, but its information is widespread, and it can, perhaps readily point out positions to those who can pay for their own conveyance. Means for this might be obtained by application to a clergyman. If one or more young women, of whose stability he was satisfied, made their wishes known, he might present the case to his congregation, and take up a collection for the purpose.

To those who remain in the City, another mode of alleviation is suggested. Let a number of girls agree to live in one boarding-house, in some cheap district, and offer a salary to the keeper for purchasing food, and attending to its cookery. A certainty would thus be guaranteed to the latter, instead of the precarious existence hitherto experienced, and by the combination of a considerable number of inmates, a good table could be furnished at very low rates, without paying any landlady an unreasonable profit. This plan need not apply alone to one sex. Houses could be taken by both sexes, an eye kept upon the honesty of the manager, and in case of the temporary vacancy of a room, the expense of its rent could be borne by the household at large. This mode was tried successfully for a period, a few years ago, in this City, and failed only through the lack of business aptitude in the projector.

It has also been urged that associations of operatives should be formed, to employ themselves, and thus appropriate the profits usually accruing to an employer. This plan has often been attempted without success. The operatives lacked the business education for conducting large establishments, and being without guidance, quarreled and separated. Cases likewise occurred where leaders appropriated the funds to their own use, or seeing a prospect of enriching themselves, embarked in business on their own account, became employers and secured profits which, in the associated mode, would be divided among the workers. It is thus evident that by this species of combination little can be expected, unless influential and practical men come to the aid of the laboring classes. A few philanthropic capitalists might contribute each a small sum toward a feasible business, and employ at a remunerative salary a good business man to take charge of it. After the payment of wages, with other expenses, and interest upon the money loaned, let the proceeds be divided among the operatives at stated times, according to the amount of wages earned by each. It is said that any man sufficiently skilled to conduct such an establishment with success, would prefer being himself an employer. This is true: but one of sufficient devotedness to the end in view might be found, and who would prefer the certainty of a stated reward, to the hazard of pecuniary responsibility.

We may likewise reiterate a recent remark that a wider field of labor should be offered to woman. They *are effective in retail stores as saleswomen, and a disposition should be shown, as in Philadelphia, to employ them to a greater extent here.*

BEECHER ON TUESDAY.—We call general attention to Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S address in the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, on occasion of the welcome home extended to him by the City of New-York. The address will not be in any degree a repetition of the speech in the Brooklyn Academy. The price of the tickets is fixed at a high rate, both because the large numbers anxious to hear Mr. BEECHER, makes it necessary to put a pecuniary check upon the crowd, and, secondly, because the treasury of the Sanitary Commission, being the recipient of the proceeds, it was supposed that the generous people of New-York would be glad of the pretext of hearing their late brave champion in England to drop a handsome benefit into the lap of that accepted nurse of the sick and wounded, the national almoner, the United States Sanitary Commission. See advertisement.

FACETIÆ.—THOMAS NAST, whose vivid and *vigorous representations of many a serious scene and* pathetic incident of the rebellion are well known to *all subscribers of the illustrated journals, excels no* less in catching the comic phases of the struggle and giving them pictorial form. There seems to be a vein of pure humor in his pencil, which he is industriously working to *his own advantage and to the* amusement of the public. In addition to the series *of comic, mirth-making productions* which pleased the town so much some months since and which yet have not run themselves out, Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY have recently published another series of Mr. NAST'S masterly witticisms, being caricatures of eminent persons that possess the uncommon merit of being as chaste as they are facetious.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.—Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $6 50. French patent leather Boots, $8. Ready made or to order, at HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—Nov. F. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 256 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, of marasmus, LOUIS, son of Justus A. and Delores Fuller, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 weeks.

HALSTED.—On Friday, Nov. 20, WILLIAM M. HALSTED, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., (Dr. Potts',) on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JENNINGS.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, JAMES E. JENNINGS, in the 7th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons-in-law, Wm. B. Whiston and R. S. De Milt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 189 South 9th-st., corner of 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LANE.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, ABRAHAM LANE, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 129 West 43d-st.

MARTIN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 20, SARAH E. VAIL, wife of John S. Martin, of this City, aged 23 years.

Friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of A. A. Vance, at Morristown, on Monday, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Greenwood.

MCFARLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 21, JAMES D. MCFARLAN, son of James and the late Jane W. McFarlan, in the 27th year of his age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

STIMIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, CAROLINE P. STIMIS.

Funeral services at No. 280 8th-av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 661.—Nov. 21, 1863.
55, 15, 44, 9, 14, 13, 12, 59, 16, 75, 65, 3, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 662.—Nov. 21, 1863.
23, 64, 11, 28, 25, 62, 77, 66, 5, 2, 36, 54, 72, 63, 29, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
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OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
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OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by all Druggists.

DUNHAM & BROKAW.
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments.
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH.
English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities.
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 26 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
AND
NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

IMPORTANT CASES FOR STUDY
OF
SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND AND THE PUBLIC.

The following cases deserve the deep consideration of the sick everywhere. No purgative in the world can be compared to Brandreth's Pills, because they are as innocent as bread, and yet unfailing as a remedy in all cases where a purgative can effect a cure, and the field is wide, as the following testimony sufficiently testifies:

We, the undersigned, surviving members of Company F, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers, hereby certify that we used Brandreth's Pills during our two years' service, and to them we attribute the fact that our constitutions are uninjured by the necessary hardships and privations of a soldier's life in the field. In costiveness, colds, chills, diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fever, their prompt use cured us in a few days. Our health was often restored without our having been entered on the sick list; in fact, a single dose of four or five pills usually cured what, under the regular treatment, would have been a serious sickness. Others, who appeared to be sick in no respect different to us, but who used the remedies prescribed by the regimental surgeon, either died or were sick for weeks in the hospital.

When we left Sing Sing, in June, 1861, you gave us a supply of these Pills, and we feel sure, from our experience, that if every soldier was supplied with this medicine the general health of the army would be greatly improved. For ourselves, it is our sole remedy, answering all our wants in the way of physic, and we have known and tested it from our childhood, and our parents before us.

SING SING, Oct. 28, 1863.

JOHN VICKERS, Captain.
I. D. SMITH, First Lieutenant.
WILLIAM SEE, First Sergeant.
G. H. DEARING, Second Sergeant.
DENNIS SHAY, Third Sergeant.
ALBERT LANE, Fourth Sergeant.
BENJ. F. BROWN, First Corporal.
WILLIAM MATHERS, Second Corporal.
NOAH W. MILLER, Third Corporal.
THEO. CROFUT, Drummer.
GEO. B. COE, Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Francis J. Jennings.	Alfred Walker.
Lewis B. Cox.	Sandford Olmstead.
Wm. W. Campbell.	William Griffin.
Wm. J. Charlton.	Fuller Carpenter.
Ellis Jones.	George Ayres.
Albert Wesley.	James Bentley.
Wm. Van Wart.	Wm. J. Hewett.
John W. Griffin.	Robert W. Westcott.
James B. Crofut.	John L. Vredenburgh.
Wm. Holmes.	Jacob H. Dyckman.
Roscoe K. Watson.	Thomas A. Barlow.
Wm. W. Rider.	John M'Bride.
Frederick Hunt.	Henry Hannah.
Martin See.	Joseph M. Dixon.
William Tuttle.	William Waldron.
George Ackerley.	Edgar Waldron.
Jotham Carpenter.	John Conover.
Hiram Sharpe.	Warren Wright.
Charles Wright.	Jacob Baker.
Elbert Weeks.	David Baker.

T. B. Lane, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Vols.
M. C. Earle, 1st Sergt. Co. D, 166th N. Y. Vols.
Wm. Knight, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Artillery.
Abram H. Miller, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Artillery.
Millard F. Lanning, Musician, 1st N. Y. Vols.
Wm. Kenny, Co. E, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Carmine Bishop, Co. E, 10th N. Y. Vols.
Elliott See, Co. E, 95th N. Y. Vols.
Daniel Gillis, Sergt. Co. B, 2d N. Y. Vols.
Caleb S. Frisbie, Co. E, 5th N. Y. Vols.

CASE OF ABRAM VAN WART, OF SING SING, OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

SING SING, Oct. 14, 1863.

Dr. Brandreth:

MY DEAR SIR: I was taken sick two years ago with a most severe pain in my right arm and elbow. Dr. A. K. Hoffman, of this place, pronounced it neuralgia. He treated me for some time, but getting no better, advised electricity; I consented, but the shock nearly killed me, and I received no benefit whatever. After this my legs became numb and paralyzed, and my back and kidneys were tormented with most intense and continued pain. Drs. A. K. Hoffman and G. J. Fisher told me I had Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. They treated me for a long time, but finally pronounced my case hopeless. Other eminent physicians then treated me, but did me no good, and gave my friends to understand that my case was incurable. So at length I gave up all hope, the lower half of my body being totally paralyzed and much swollen; and I suffered terrible pain in the upper part of my body. My bowels were completely constipated from the paralysis, and no medicine produced a passage, and my urine was full of albumen. This was my condition five months ago, when my wife's sister, Sally Ann Storms, begged me to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS, as she had used them herself and in her family many years with the best effect. Induced by her and my wife, I swallowed nine Brandreth's Pills. They operated twelve hours afterward, slightly. I continued taking nine every day for several weeks, their operation constantly improving. Finding myself a great deal better, I diminished the dose one pill a day, until I got to five. One afternoon, at 3 o'clock, about three months ago, I took five pills; at 6 they commenced operating vigorously; suddenly I felt as if something gave way inside, and the stools were like clay and water mixed, several gallons of which came away, of a most disagreeable odor. The next day I felt very faint, and my neighbors came to see me die; but as soon as the faintness passed I was much better, and, for the first time in nearly two years, I was able to move and stand upon my legs. I continued taking the pills, and, in a very few days, was able to walk across my room, and now am able to walk quite a distance. I have taken altogether nineteen boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and now one pill a day is all I require. My health is nearly restored, my appetite is good, and I suffer hardly any pain anywhere, and every day I grow stronger. My neighbors look upon me as one risen almost from the dead, and I desire you to publish my case, that those suffering from paralysis and kidney disease may know how easily they may be cured by Brandreth's Pills.

ABRAM VAN WART.

We, neighbors and relatives, certify that the foregoing statement of ABRAHAM VAN WART is true.

A. B. REYNOLDS, Supervisor of Town of Ossining.
DAVID McCORD, Ex-Loan Commissioner.
J. MALCOLM SMITH, Justice and Clerk of Board of Supervisors.
ABRAM HYATT, United States Assessor, Tenth District.
JAMES McCORD, Loan Commissioner.

RACHEL CYPHER,	LETITIA VAN WART,
RACHEL ANN SLATER,	SARAH A. CYPHER,
WILBUR F. FOSHAY,	WM. SNIFFIN.

The whole Methodist Society would sign, as they know that the above is a true statement. Dr. Ferris, Pastor of the said church, at Sing Sing, is referred to with reference to above case.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st.

Also sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

See B. BRANDRETH, in white letters, is on the Government stamp, which secures the genuine.

SONG OF IRON.

I am mighty in the sabre,
Fiercely wielded by the brave;
Glorious in the stalwart steamer,
Laughing at the storm and wave;
Beauteous in the palace pillars,
Saving in the pointed rod,
As it brings the deadly lightning
Quelled and harmless to the sod;
Wondrous as unfailing bearer
Of the telegraphic wire;
Yes, to man the greatest servant
In the cold or in the fire!
But there is a glorious essence
Where I take my grandest power,
Giving to the race my sweetest,
Sweetest aid in danger's hour!
See! before me fly diseases!
See the darkest hydras bow!
See the rose of health and beauty
Take the palest cheek and brow!
See the withered form that trembled
Nearer, nearer to the sod,
Is again as now uplifted
To the "Image of his God!"
Fly, dyspepsia! fly, consumption!
Yes, all ills are crushed at length;
For I give what human nature
Only ever needed—STRENGTH.

Shall I tell in what great essence
I can thus your spirits cheer up?
Pallid, trembling, dying sufferers,
'Tis the famed "PERUVIAN SYRUP."

The Peruvian Syrup is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its vital principle or life element—Iron.

Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS:

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION AT GETTYSBURGH.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers, Printing-House-square, have in press, and will publish at once in neat octavo pamphlet, the great historical oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Gettysburgh.

Advance orders from the trade solicited.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers, Printing-House-square, New-York.

FREEMASONS, ATTENTION!

The MASONIC MONTHLY, a new magazine, devoted to the interests of the Fraternity. Articles by the best Masonic writers of the day. Forty-eight pages 8vo. Handsomely printed. Price $2 per year. E. L. Mitchell, No. 24 Congress-st., Boston; Dexter, Hamilton & Co., Nassau-st., New-York.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and cure of catarrh, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1130 Broadway, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1864.

Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING,
Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Hon. R. F. ANDREWS,
will speak at the meeting to be held at No. 813 Broadway, on
MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst.,
at 7½ o'clock.
E. C. BENEDICT,
Chairman XVth Ward Union Association.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. E. CHURCHILL, Chairman McKeon Con. — GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. — MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

The citizens of the XVth Ward are requested to meet at No. 813 Broadway, on
MONDAY EVENING,
the 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Union Convention.
Hon. F. A. CONKLING, Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD and Hon. R. F. ANDREWS, will address the meeting.
E. C. BENEDICT, Chairman.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Eighth and Ninth Wards.
For Police Justice,
WILLIAM DODGE.
JAMES WEBB, Chairman.
RICHARD McLAUGHLIN, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. F. LEE.
C. C. CRAM, Chairman Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE
HENRY WILSON.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
McKEON ORGANIZATION.
For Alderman,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
WM. E. MURPHY, Secretary. — DR. WM. MURPHY, Chairman.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKeon, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
TAMMANY HALL.
For Alderman,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary. — ISAAC H. BROWN, Chairman.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 4th District, 18th and 20th Wards.
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman, XIXth Ward.
ROBERT McGINNIS.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.
ORISON BLUNT.

TO POLITICIANS AND OTHERS.—ISAAC J. OLIVER, STEAM PRINTER, At the old stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST. Send your orders as usual.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards. At a meeting of the Union Judicial Convention of the above District, held at the Constitution, No. 161 Avenue D, on Friday evening, 20th inst., in pursuance of the call of the General Committee, FREDERICK W. LOEW was unanimously indorsed as a Union candidate for Civil Justice of the Fifth District.
WM. HARRIMAN, VIIth Ward, Chairman.
JAMES H. McCARTEN, XIIIth Ward, Secretary.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—SEVENTH, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.—At a meeting of the Union Judicial Convention, held on Friday evening, Nov. 20, at the Constitution Hotel, No. 161 Avenue D, EDWARD M. SKIDMORE was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for POLICE JUSTICE of the Fifth Judicial District.
ANDREW CRAFT, Chairman.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

FURNITURE.

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash. In the Stock will be found ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTINA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 257 Broome-st., New-York. An assortment of goods on hand. Pipes cut to order. Repairing neatly done.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the *lowest prices*. Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES are supplied from No. 625 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Instruction given at residences if desired. Operators, with machines, sent into families.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE HAVING a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing W. G., Box No. 144 Times Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 21, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C.N. 98½	400	Erie R. Prf.	103½
5,000 Amer. Gold	153⅝	200	do...b60. 104½
5,000 do	154	200	do 103½
500 Canton Co.	34	100	do 103½
200 do	34½	400	Mich. Cen. R. 127
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	39½	50	do...b10. 127½
200 do	39½	500	Ill. Cen. R. Sc. 123
200 do...b30	40	1000	Clev. & Pitts. 109
700 do	40	100	do...b3. 109½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	138½	300	Gal. & Chi. R. 111
600 do	138½	100	do 111½
100 do	138½	200	do 111½
200 do	138	100	do 111½
200 do...b30.	137½	50	do 111½
200 do...s30.	138½	300	do...b60. 112½
100 do...s10.	138½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. 118
200 Harlem R.	97	500	Chic. & R. I. R. 107½
600 do	96½	100	do...b60. 107½
100 do	96½	100	do 107½
1000 Erie R.	108	200	do 107½
500 do	108½	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R. 61½
2000 do	108½	200	do 61
500 do	108½	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 86
100 do...b10.	109	100	do 87
100 do...b60.	109	200	do 86½
200 Hudson R. R.	126	100	do...b10 87
200 Reading R.	126	100	Alt. & T. H. R. R. 60
1800 do	126½		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The price of Gold closed to-day about the same as yesterday. The changes early in the day were downward, and sales were made as low as 153½@¾ ₩ cent. At the Second Board the price recovered to 153¾@154 ₩ cent. Exchange on London for this day's packet left off 168 ₩ cent. The shipments of Gold were short of $700,000, in place of a million, as rumored yesterday afternoon. The market for Money easy to the Stock Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent., and exceptionable quotations as low as 6 ₩ cent. The Stock Exchange very much excited by the upward Railway speculation, which took a more general range than on Friday. At an early hour it was announced by telegraph from Albany that the New-York Central Board had resolved to raise their rate of Dividend to 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and that the February half-yearly division of profits would be 5 ₩ cent. This news raised the price of the Stock to 137⅞@138 ₩ cent.; and there was a further rise, from other causes, in Erie Common Stock, to 109½@109 ₩ cent. The other Railways, East and West, sympathized with Central and Erie, and the buoyancy of demand, in the afternoon, extended over nearly the entire list. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Friday night—the general market leaving off firm:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	154	153⅞	Harlem Pref.	110	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	109½	109½	Mich. Central	126½	127½
N. Y. Central	135½	138½	Mich. Southern	83½	84
Erie	108½	109	Mich. Guarant'd	142	142
Erie Preferred	102½	103½	Ill. Central	121½	123½
Hudson	126	126½	Pittsburgh	108½	109½
Pacific Mail	215	218	Fort Wayne	85½	87
Harlem	96	96½	Rock Island	106½	107½
Canton	33¾	34	Galena	110½	111½
Treas. Cer., new	98⅝	98½	Reading	124	125½
Toledo	117	118	Quicksilver	63½	63½
Northwest	48½	49½	Chic. & Alton	86	86½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Market	104
Tradesmen's	110	Nassau	104
State of New-York	103	Shoe & Leather	105
Commerce	105	Corn Exchange	107
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	Continental	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78½
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	128	Del., Lac. & W. 1sts	113½
Erie seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Erie fourths, '80	105	M. & P. du C. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	107	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Buf., N.Y.,&E. 1sts, '77	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Har. seconds, '84	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	[illegible]
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Michigan S. seconds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Michigan S.&N. I. S. F.	109	Chi. & Alton, firsts	103½
Illinois Cen., '75	120	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	91½		

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amounted to $977,700, and from the Loan of Sept. 8, negotiated with the Associated Banks, $3,500,000. It is understood that the Banks, after paying this installment, held this morning $23,000,000 in Legal Tender, and will make a gain upon this amount to-day.

We noticed yesterday that the Union Bank had found a missing package of $20,000, previously rumored as stolen. The actual state of the affair as made public to-day is that the money was not found, but recovered from a clerk in the Bank who abstracted it, but was detected before he had made way with any considerable portion of the amount.

A fraud upon the Sub Treasury for $5,000 was attempted yesterday by an ingenious rogue, who made a fictitious check for this amount upon the Mechanics' Bank, and forged a certification of the Bank that it was good. He sent the check and $15 in Gold by a boy to the Treasury for $5,000 of the Popular Loan, the Gold to pay the back interest from Nov. 1. While the check was being presented at the Bank for verification, the boy disappeared, leaving the Treasury gainer $15 in Gold in place of loser $5,000 in Stock.

LAW REPORTS.

Collision in the East River—Lookout—Negligence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson and a Jury.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. the New-Haven Steamboat Company.—This was an action at common law to recover the damages occasioned by a collision which occurred in the East River, on the 19th of November, 1861, between the defendants' steamboat *Continental* and a canal-boat called the *Charles Hubbell*, laden with corn, while in tow of the steam-tug *Helen Brown*, whereby the corn was damaged.

At the time of the collision the steam-tug was proceeding up the East River, bound to the foot of Adams-street, Brooklyn, with the canal-boat in tow. The tug was attached to the larboard side of the canal-boat, the latter projecting about twenty feet ahead of the tug, and some ten feet astern, and on the Brooklyn side. No person was acting in the capacity of a lookout on the tug or canal-boat. The tide was half ebb and the day fair.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the *Continental* left her pier at Peck-slip, on the New-York side, bound on her customary trip to New-Haven, with passengers and freight, having a competent pilot and being well and sufficiently officered and manned, with a competent lookout stationed and her engines in order.

As was customary on an ebb tide, she ran square out from her slip with her helm hard to starboard, in order to round up the river and get upon her usual course. Just as she cleared the pier at the lower or westerly side, which projects some distance further out than the neighboring piers, the Fulton Ferry boat started out to cross over to Brooklyn, and the *Continental* was slowed, and while so slowed, with her wheel all the time hard to starboard, she swung around so as to bring her head up the river, but had not yet straightened up on her regular course, and was still swinging on her starboard helm toward the New-York shore.

At this point of time the tug which was so going up the river, was a small distance ahead of the *Continental* and to starboard of her, nearer to the Brooklyn shore, with an opening between them sufficient for the steamer to pass without any danger of colliding, when the tug with her tow suddenly and unexpectedly took a rank sheer from her previous direction, along the Brooklyn shore, directly toward and athwart the bows of the *Continental*, so that the tug headed toward New-York, bringing her starboard side to the tide, which sagged her down against the bow of the *Continental*, twisting the stern around, and causing the injuries complained of.

The whistle of the *Continental* was blown as soon as this change of course on the part of the tug occurred, but no answer was received, and her engines were then stopped.

The *Continental* was unable to change her course. She was swinging continually away from the tug, and she was so far ahead that she could not port her helm and so turn to the right, or under the stern of the tug, with her helm, as it was, to starboard.

The Judge charged the jury that, in order to entitle the plaintiffs to recover, they must show that the tug and tow were free from fault which contributed to the collision, and that there was fault on the part of the *Continental*; that the evidence showed that there was no lookout stationed on the tug or the tow at a conspicuous part of the deck, at and before the collision, and, if the jury were satisfied that this absence of a lookout contributed or might have contributed to the collision, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover.

That whether there was fault on the part of the *Continental* depended upon whether the tug and tow took a rank sheer out into the current across the bows of the *Continental*, or whether as the plaintiffs' witnesses testified, she was going on her course up along the Brooklyn shore when she was struck.

That there was great discrepancy in the testimony on this point, and it was for the jury to say which version of the case they thought entitled to the greatest weight.

That if this sheer did take place, it did not matter whether it was occasioned by the force of the current when she struck the ebb tide, or whether it was from neglect of her helm; in either case the *Continental* was not responsible, for she could not then avoid the collision.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiffs—Messrs. Judah & Dickerson. For defendants—Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen and Mr. Benedict.

Principal and Surety—The Discharge of the Former Operates to Discharge the Latter.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Schuchardt & Gebhard vs. Reimereet et al.—This was an action to make the defendants liable upon a bill of exchange drawn by them on Seibring & Son, of London, for £784 6s. 5d., and accepted by the latter. The plaintiff received about half the amount of the bill from Seibring & Son, and Seibring & Son then failing, the plaintiff discharged them from all further liability on the bill by erasing and cancelling their acceptance.

It was claimed by the defendants that such discharge of the parties originally and primarily liable to pay the bill, operated as a discharge of the defendants also, who stood in the relation of sureties only.

Verdict for the defendants.

Platt, Gerard & Buckley for plaintiffs; R. W. Van Pelt and John H. Hulo for defendants.

The Husted Case—The Writ of Certiorari Quashed—Decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

The People vs. Peter V. Husted.—The order on its face is an order of the Supreme Court. This order is brought up as and incident on certiorari to bring up proceedings in the matter of Adelaide M. Husted, an infant, &c., on *habeas corpus*. (2 R. S., p. 602 sec. 65.) By this statute no certiorari shall be issued in habeas corpus cases until a final determination shall have been made by the officer. The proceeding then brought before us is not reversible on certiorari until a final adjudication as to the custody of the infant. We think the writ of certiorari should be quashed.

Gilbert Dean and Oliver Dyer for Mrs. Husted; Judge Whitney and Mr. Sherwood for Mr. Husted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Churchill vs. Mumford.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

White vs. Landon.—Motion to vacate order supplementary to execution denied.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov. 3	Bremen	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N. O. and Hav.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. and Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 1	New-York	Ha. and Nas'a.
Corsica	Jan. 1	New-York	Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.........6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M. 1 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $150 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) classical and English School, No. 13 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 20. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 5, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

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The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

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NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863—leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 337 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B., Vice-Principal.
Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
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GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 238 4th-st. (corner of McDougal-st., GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 238 4th-st., New-York.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.
Parties in want of either of these articles, can find samples of the whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 92 West-st., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NIBLO'S, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. S. CONOVER,
Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARBLE, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table-glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 819 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

JEWELRY—GREAT BARGAIN.—LARGE VARIETY of fine plated goods at a sacrifice. A purchaser of the whole stock wanted. Call at No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, immediately. Must be sold without delay.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. M. BOWES, Attorney and Counselor.
No. 39 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A Lecture will be delivered, the Lord permitting, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square, on the above subject, when the restoration of Israel and the personal reign of Christ in Jerusalem will be demonstrated from Scripture. All who reverence the authority of the Word of God are invited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor, under the direction of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Gens. Grant and Banks have sent parties to represent the condition of the freedmen in their Departments. The facts will be given at this meeting, and the cause will be presented by gentlemen who have been South.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The ninth discourse of this Series by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Job*. Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Thanksgiving services on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Rev. R. G. SOLLIS, Principal. 1,324 children received last year, 600 received during the last 8 weeks. Sunday School and children's meeting on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends, please remember these little ones want a Thanksgiving dinner. Exercises on that day from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE—CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Prof. POWELL, of Tennessee; at 3 P. M. by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Laight-st. Baptist Church. Sunday School Concert at 7½ P. M. The children will sing and addresses may be expected by several friends of the cause. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the series on the United States in Prophecy. Subject—*The Typical Character of the Hebrew System and its Application to our Times.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Character and Reward of Caleb*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject, *The Embassy of Reconciliation.* Services on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE will preach SUNDAY, both in the morning and evening. This church will be opened for services and a sermon by the Rector, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Seats provided for strangers.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., and Hall No. 854 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and the relations of spiritual facts and manifestations. Evening, trance speaking by Mrs. MARQUAND. Collections taken up.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REUNION.—The old members of this Church are invited to meet at the old homestead on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, a discourse on the history of *Bowery Village Church* will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Love Feast, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a sermon by Rev. F. S. DE HASS.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the MORNING he will preach the funeral sermon of Tunis Coreon, of the 47th Regiment N. Y. S. V., who died in Beaufort, S. C. Subject in the EVENING, *The Life of Solomon.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL—MISSION-room corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. This wonderful work increases daily in interest and power. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., conducted by the United Band of Brothers, WM. R. WALTERS, leader. Preaching each evening through the week. A cordial welcome extended to all.

LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN.—REV. DR. HITCHCOCK will preach the Annual Sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. CUYLER'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, the 22d inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.
A. MERWIN,
L. E. JACKSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A special collection for the Sunday School will be made in the evening.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH'S GREAT ORATION on *The Negro—The Republic—Their Manifest Destiny*—will be given on SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the large hall of Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Admission 15 cents; reserved seats 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Our Annual Dinner to the poor, will be given on Thanksgiving Day. Donations in aid of that object are solicited.
S. B. BARLOW, Sup't.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG men and families, Broadway, below Astor-place. Rev. C. C. GOSS, preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING on *The Last Great Drama, or Scenes Connected with the Day of Judgment.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—THE SIXTH lecture of Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, from parable of the Prodigal Son, will be given on SUNDAY EVENING in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Subject—*Hunger.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—In the necessary absence of Rev. Mr. PETERS, his lecture of the current series advertised for SUNDAY will be postponed to the close of the course. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—THE HERALD of the coming King of kings will proclaim the stupendous truths of the Judgment Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ and Bible truth are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. THOMPSON, D. D. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7, by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. C. E. HARRIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening the Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning from the text: *Thou art Peter, and on this Rock I will build my Church*, &c. For the evening, to be announced in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ and 2. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 22, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. H. C. STOWELL, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—SERVICES SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, from New-York, will preach in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 63 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. W. GEAUGE will preach in the Market-st. Church near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *A Question in Arithmetic, or, The Young Man and his Unsolved Problem.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach SABBATH EVENING in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, upon *Mount Moriah; or, the Holy City.* Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the morning.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ALEXANDER MACLEAN, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Near 7th av.—Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, the Pastor, will preach (D. V.) on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*Rest in the Lord, as a Political Idea.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st.) on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3, and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. E. S. FERNALD WILL PREACH ON SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. ANDREWS will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. KENDALL, D. D.; and at 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on *Pilgrims at the Cross*, being the next in the series on the Gospel, as illustrated by "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." All are invited.

NOTICE.—REV. MR. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, morning and evening, in the large hall corner 8th-av. and 23d st. Subject for evening—*The Work and the Reward of a Faithful Ministry.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School 9 o'clock A. M.

A SERIES OF DISCOURSES WILL BE delivered by Elder EDWIN BURNHAM, at Messiah's Church, Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder PHILO HAWKES. Seats free.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—The Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the seventh of a series of discourses on the *Early History of Christianity*, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the church on 20th st., two doors west of Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Sanctification by the Truth.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PICKHARD'S PATENT PARLOR BEDSTEAD is the best in use; manufactured at No. 167 Bleecker-st. A very fine parlor suite, covered in hair cloth, on hand, warranted in every respect.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSE, No. 128 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. References given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 163 Times Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 201 Broadway, for 3 days.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF WM. D. VEEDER, No. 17 Nassau-st., room No. 18.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.
Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 382 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON, Sunday morning, Nov. 15, a number of packages of BUTTER, in the neighborhood of Caldwell's; supposed to have been picked up by a lumber vessel in the neighborhood. A suitable reward will be paid for its return or information that will lead to its recovery, at People's Line Office, Pier No. 15 North River.

$200 REWARD.—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,309 to 61,316 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—NO. 25 Elizabeth-st., suitable for a manufactory, with side-lights and a separate building in the rear. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x10 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

UNION RIDING BELTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

UMBRELLAS,

WALKING CANES,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

UNION DRESSES,

COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN

AND MERINO STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE,

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Novelties in great variety, per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Beavers, and Woolen Goods of every kind for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH PLAIN, PLAID and FANCY SILKS. Also, just received, per steamers, a fine assortment of EVENING, DINNER, and CARRIAGE SILKS—very choice.
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LATEST STYLES, JUST RECEIVED,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.—ROBES DE CHAMBRE and BREAKFAST ROBES. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Undergarments, readymade or made to order. Special attention is requested to this Department, at store Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
LORD & TAYLOR.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, in great variety, at Retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.
BLACK SILKS, MERINOS, REPS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CREPES, VAILS, &c., &c. Also, White Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FURS SUPERSEDED
BY
THE LONDON MUFF,
At L. McINTOSH'S,
No. 497 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED,
and also
VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS,
from the auction of Binkard & Hutton.
SILKS.
RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES,
just received from Paris.
EVENING SILK.
VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
BLACK SILK.
TAFFETAS PONSON and genuine DRAPS DE LYON.
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
DIAGONALS, EPINGLINES, Silk POPLINS and OTTOMANS, in all the NEW SHADES, from auction, Goods made for the PARIS MARKET, at 30 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, STRIPES and BROCHES, Great Novelties.
CLOTH, WATERPROOF, VELVET, BEAVER, and all kinds cheaper than importers' prices.
FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS cheaper than by the case.
These last two departments, comprising CLOTHS, FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS, being an addition to our business, will be sold during three months, without any profit whatever.
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
new material, real Parisian, at 75c., worth $1 25.
MOURNING GOODS.
AMAZON CLOTH,
MEXICAN CLOTH,
ARMURE CLOTH,
of the richest quality ever imported,
well worth the attention of the ladies.
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, VERY RICH CASHMERE STYLE.
LEGRAIN, No. 759 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

MME. HUERSTEL
Has now opened
HER PARIS FASHIONS
IN
LADIES' DRESSES,
CLOAKS AND CORSETS.
No. 10 Bleecker-st.

THE LONDON MUFF,
THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
at L. McINTOSH'S,
No. 497 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
NO. 741 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
LATEST STYLES IN THE FOLLOWING FABRICS,
JUST OPENED THIS MORNING,
VELVETS, SILKS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER,
VELVET BEAVERS,
WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

LOOK AT
THE LONDON MUFF,
at L. McINTOSH'S,
No. 497 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP,
THE LONDON MUFF,
at L. McINTOSH'S,
No. 497 BROADWAY.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a well-sted stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

A NOVELTY,
THE LONDON MUFF,
AT L. McINTOSH'S,
No. 497 BROADWAY.

DECIDEDLY NEW,
THE LONDON MUFF,
AT L. McINTOSH'S,
No. 497 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Eiger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 56 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF RED AND WHITE Ash stove coal, $10 per ton, egg $9 50, furnace $9 50, large nut $8, cannel $15, delivered at the above low prices. W. MILLER, corner Bleecker and Elizabeth sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 1[illegible]° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 .... $[illegible]
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 .... [illegible],000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

[illegible]

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 28 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Havresacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible]-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter, and flag Forty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 134, 136 and 138 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. [illegible].

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the [illegible], desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES E. LYONS,
THOMAS CUMMING,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
} Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, for furnishing this Department, by contract, with:

Kersey, S. B., ¾, Standard.
Kersey, S. B., 6-4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., ¾, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 6-4, Standard.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, at either one of the Inspection Depots in this city, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons employing the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 25th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.

TO THE TRADE AND UPHOLSTERERS.—6 cases freshly imported cornices, bands, pins, &c., of the latest designs and styles, many of which are elaborate. They will be positively sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, in lots to suit the trade.

Also, at 1 o'clock, a collection of rare and valuable old coins and medals, consisting of "Martha Washington Half Dime," "Libertas Americana," "Liverpool Halfpenny," "Washington Grate Cent," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner MERSEY, her tackle and apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner Mercy and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM.
JOHN H. McKIM.
ROBERT McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 51 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 120 and 122 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. R. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1863.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 14th November, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 12, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

INSTRUCTION.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus. Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A SELECT Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $46 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks (both sexes.) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. U. FLACK, A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A MUSICIAN OF EMINENCE in his profession, seeks a home in some private family where music is cultivated, and where his services would be accepted in part payment. In addition to his services he is able and willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations in a first-class locality. The most respectable references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT LOCATION in New-York or Jersey City, for a gentleman, wife and servant, in a private family. A large sunny room up one flight required. References exchanged. Address, at once, S. W. B., Post-office Box No. 4,468.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THREE ROOMS, with board, in a private family, one mile from Newburgh, N. Y. Views, roads and neighborhood unsurpassed. Furnace in the house. Address R., Box No. 132, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with southern exposure, for single gentlemen. [illegible] No. 24 West [illegible]-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 42 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 15th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 50 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, of said Bank, at their office, No. 40 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WALL-ST., Nov. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency. J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. MARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$20.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 23 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 26th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship, EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 363 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the *Department of State furnished by* A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, containing 160 acres, 25 well adapted to raising peaches. The farm is well fenced and watered; buildings superior. JOHN STOUT, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 61.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AVENUE AND WEST 10th-st., a number of buildings having a frontage on 6th-av. of about 70 feet and about 116 feet on West 10th-st. This property is all rented to good tenants for $3,250 per annum. Price $36,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X90; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 136 Henry-st.; house is 25x44 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 200 West 43d-st.; price, $5,600, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 16 Nassau-st.

THIRD-AVENUE CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A full lot, with three-story house; also, a 3d-av. property lot, 115 feet deep, near 27th-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 392 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; all modern improvements; in East 34th-st., near Lexington-av.; furniture if desired. A. H. KIMMEL, No. 48 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 9 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 3 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one pear and peach orchard, one acre of garden subsoiled, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—1,200 acres of superior land on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Ronkonkoma Lake, and affording most beautiful building sites upon its border. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIFTEEN FEET COUNTER with ten drawers, suitable for the hardware trade. Apply at No. 68 William-st., opposite [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THREE ENORMOUS GIANTS.
THREE ENORMOUS GIANTS.
THREE ENORMOUS GIANTS.
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,

born in the City of Jerusalem, 27 years old, EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS 475 POUNDS. One of the most splendid men ever seen.

ANNA SWAN,
ANNA SWAN,
ANNA SWAN,

the Nova Scotia

GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,

17 years old, weighing 3[illegible] pounds and stands EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH and still growing; the tallest girl ever known; has a FOOT SIXTEEN INCHES LONG! SLEEPS IN A NINE-FEET BED! Is so tall, so large and so broad, that she CANNOT GET INTO AN ORDINARY CARRIAGE! In fact, her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS. In short, she is the most STUPENDOUS TOWER OF HUMAN FLESH ever seen upon earth. The

GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,

only 18 years old, and EIGHT FEET HIGH.

Who ever heard of such a TRIO OF HUMAN TOWERS!

Who ever believed that THREE HUMAN BEINGS could be found, at this age of the world, whose UNITED HEIGHT WAS OVER TWENTY-FOUR FEET!

In contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen

THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,

18 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!

the smallest of all small men; throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput, entirely in the shade.

NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST of humanity seen on the face of the globe. Never did the citizens of New-York or the world see SUCH MARVELOUS WONDERS! They are all on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening.

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½, at each of which will be produced THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA, THE SHADE; or, THE BOND OF DEATH, in which will be introduced THE GREAT GHOSTAL SPECTRE, also, the admired Musical Comedietta, THE ROUGH DIAMOND, in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GOMERSAL appear in the leading characters.

MISS DORA DAWSON, THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet.

Also, to be seen at all hours, THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY. Three Splendid Groups of MOVING WAX FIGURES, one representing the DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN, in his encampment in the mountains of Old Castile; another, the Spanish heroine, THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA, accompanied by her guerrilla band, ATTACKING THE FRENCH ARMY, a spirited and lifelike representation; the other, KING CHARLES THE SECOND and NELL GWYNNE, two very beautiful and lifelike figures. TROPICAL COLORED FISH, THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON, THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST, AUTOMATON WRITER. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. NO MORE DEADHEADS! POSITIVELY NO FREE ADMISSION UNDER ANY PRETENCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1863.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, WHOSE ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE AND IDENTIFICATION IN THE PECULIARITIES OF IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE have rendered them THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STARS OF BOTH EUROPE AND AMERICA.

They will be supported by a company of UNUSUAL MERIT, comprising the names of

Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,	Mr. LAMB,
Mr. J. NUNAN,	Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mr. J. SEYMOUR,	Mr. E. B. HOLMES,
Miss ADA CLIFTON,	Mrs. SKERRETT,
Miss MARY WELLS,	Mrs. MARK SMITH.

Each of the pieces will be mounted with liberality proverbial to Mr. Wheatley's establishment.

New scenery by the talented artist Mr. J. H. Selwin.

The entertainments to commence with the legendary drama and fairy spectacle, in two acts, entitled THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

CON O'CAROLAN .... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE .... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

Followed by the laughable comedietta, of the CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

MELISSA .... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To conclude with the screaming farce of PAT'S BLUNDERS.

PAT ROONEY .... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

Secured seats to be obtained at the box-office THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WELCOME HOME TO HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the invitation of numerous citizens, will deliver an address on his English Experience, in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING next.

Mr. BEECHER has declined all invitations to speak for his own benefit, under the interesting circumstances in which he is placed, but has consecrated the result of his generous labor to the United States Sanitary Commission. Let there be a great welcome to America's champion abroad! The address will be totally distinct from the admirable and eloquent speech given at the Brooklyn Academy.

Reserved seats can be had at the ticket office of the Academy of Music on and after Monday; also, at the usual music stores at $2 each. Family Circle at $1. Standees at $1, and amphitheatre at 50 cents each.

IRVING HALL.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES. THE LAST ESSAY OF THE SERIES. *"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"* A TALE OF SHODDY. TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 24.

Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at all the principal music and book-stores, and at the door on the evening.

NOTICE.—Five hundred additional seats have been secured, and will be placed in the aisles and upon the stage.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.

SEVENTH APPEARANCE OF MR. GABRIEL HARRISON. CROWDED AUDIENCES NIGHTLY. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, THERESE.

Carwin (an Advocate) .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Fontaine .... Mr. Methin
Lavergne .... Mr. Walter Lennox
Therese .... Miss Henrietta Irving

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs (with songs) .... Miss Mary Shaw

THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING, two performances.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1863.

First appearance of MLLE. MAILLET, and First reappearance of MONS. PAUL JUIGNET. First appearance in America of HERR ZIROM, upon the new instrument, EMMELYNKA. LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE. Comic Opera, in one act, by M. V. Masse. RUE DE LA LUNE. Vaudeville, in one act, by M. Paul de Kock.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Office for reserved seats, No. 638 Broadway.

LECTURES.

OSCANYAN'S LIVING LECTURES.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY, FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE. WITH LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that Mr. OSCANYAN will deliver his celebrated LECTURE on the "Women of Turkey," in behalf of the New-York Medical College for Women, on the 24th inst., at the Cooper Institute.

Oriental life and habits will be delineated by the assistance of Turkish, Jewish, Druses, Egyptian and other ladies, who will appear in both indoor and outdoor costumes, various *tableaux vivants* will be introduced, depicting

LIFE IN A HAREM.
A PEEP INTO A TURKISH NURSERY.
LOVE, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.
A GRAND RECEPTION.
TURKISH DANCES.
ORIENTAL MUSIC, (especially imported,) &c., &c.

This will not only be an occasion of entertainment, but the public in general and the patrons of this College will have an opportunity to materially aid an institution truly benevolent in its aims and results.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

Tickets may be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; Fredrick's Gallery, No. 587 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Dodworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place, or from any of the Trustees.

CHARLOTTE F. WELLS,
A. ENSIGN NEWMAN,
SARAH A. KING,
ELVINA A. LANE,
LAURA M. WARD,
} Executive Committee.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, [illegible] floor, near Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

FOURTH WEEK of the engagement of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the most successful ever played at this Theatre. THIRD WEEK of the TRIUMPHANT CAREER of THE GREAT IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA, of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN, which grows each night in attraction, and is hung on by OVERFLOWING HOUSES! with breathless interest and delight. No drama, with the exception of THE COLLEEN BAWN, has been presented to the public SO RACY OF THE IRISH SOIL, SO FULL OF EMOTIONAL POWER AND STARTLING EFFECTS. Full alike of the MOST LIVELY STROKES OF HUMOR and DELICATE TOUCHES OF TENDERNESS, it evokes throughout that beautiful blending of THE SMILE AND THE TEAR, so emblematic of the Irish character.

The illustrative scenery, by J. E. Smith, is of the most picturesque and charming character, and the wild scene of THE DEVIL'S CRAG has seldom been surpassed for PERFECTION OF PICTURE.

The drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN will be followed by, for THE FIRST TIME this engagement, that most pleasant of protean plays, THE YOUNG ACTRESS, in which MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will appear in FIVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, including the Yankee Gal, JERUSHA JOYFUL LOBB. Will sing a French, Scotch and two celebrated Yankee airs, and dance a Scotch reel and Irish jig.

Mr. Cammomile, a tragedian, with imitations of popular actors .... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

WELCOME to HENRY WARD BEECHER, BY THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, Who will Deliver an Address on his EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND, For the Benefit of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Tickets to Parquet, Balcony, or Box Tier (including seats) $2
Family Circle 1
Amphitheatre .... [illegible]

The sale of seats commences on Monday at 9 A. M. at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

Begs to inform the managers of theatres of the City of New-York that the right to perform his drama of ROSEDALE is for sale. For terms apply to Mr. W. R. FLOYD, at the Box-office of WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7¾; the curtain will rise immediately on the conclusion of the overture. THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS AND CONTINUED POPULARITY of Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama, ROSEDALE, now in the NINTH WEEK of its splendid run, induces the proprietor to announce it for EVERY EVENING. Places can be secured a week in advance.

DR. STERLING WILL CONCLUDE HIS STORY OF AMBROSIAL at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, on which occasion he will speak entirely of the HAIR and SCALP; their DISEASES, TREATMENT and CURE. Mrs. L. A. BROWN, of this City, whose hair, by the use of AMBROSIA, has attained the wonderful length of five feet four inches, Miss MARY APPLETON, of Boston, and other ladies, will be present, whose hair will be elegantly dressed, and during the lecture let down, so that the AUDIENCE can see for themselves most undeniable proofs of the virtues of Dr. Sterling's preparation, and its immense superiority to any article for the hair ever placed before the public.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by one or more ladies.

COME ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AND SEE MRS. L. A. BROWN.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR, Office, No. 402 BROADWAY, Laboratory, No. 126 Grand-st. .... NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on MONDAY, Nov. 30. Books for new subscriptions are now open, till FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at the music-store of MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat. Further particulars will be published in due time.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

NO. BROADWAY 585 (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel).

A TREMENDOUS BILL for THANKSGIVING WEEK. A Grand Matinee on Thanksgiving Day at 2 P. M. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, THE CONTENDERS, THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT, THE HIGHWAYMAN, THE MUSIC ECHO, THE PRIVATEER, &c. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25 cents.

GEORGE INNESS' GREAT PAINTING, THE SIGN OF PROMISE. On exhibition at J. SNEDECOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE, "MERCY'S DREAM." On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA will preside, and Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver addresses on the occasion. Some choice pieces of music will be sung by the choir.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For terms, &c., see Circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 161 14th-av.

Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Open for beginners at all times.

MUSICAL.

OVAL PIANOS.

Driggs' Harmonic New Scale and Patent String Clamp. These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and brilliancy of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes now known, can be had at reasonable prices of the manufacturer. J. B. PECK. (Guaranteed for five years.) No. 744 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS For sale and to rent, on FAVORABLE TERMS, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

BALLS.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK HAT-FINISHERS' TRADE ASSOCIATION will take place at Irving Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863. The Committee pledge themselves to make it the Ball of the season. Tickets, One Dollar—to be had of the Committee, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. JOHN W. SUMNER, President.

JOSEPH FOX, Chairman.

W. D. BRINNING, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN wanted—one to teach the German language (must be a native,) the other to teach drawing and painting; none but first-class teachers need apply. Call at No. 14 [illegible]-av., corner Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY fully competent to teach the English Branches, a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, Box No. 154 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

First introduced and now use the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator, administers it. Office No. [illegible] Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

ST. DOMINGO, HAVANA AND VENEZUELA.

The Insurrection in St. Domingo—Submarine Telegraph between St. Domingo and Cuba—Loan from the Spanish Bank of $700,000—News from Venezuela—Puerto Cabello taken by the Government Forces—Progress of the President ad interim, Gen. Falcon—Curious Marine Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The steamer *Aguila*, from St. Thomas, arrived here on the 14th, and brings us news from St. Domingo, but as the passage was made on the north side of the island, we have consequently no news from the Capital. The news brought is from Puerto Plata up to the 7th, at which date nothing important had occurred. The Spanish troops, say the accounts, continued in excellent condition, and full of spirit. They were working with vigor on the fortifications; ovens for bakeries had been constructed, and a large hospital was about to be built, more suited for the exigencies of the climate than the temporary one which is now used. The news from Samana is up to the 4th, at which date nothing of importance had occurred at that place.

The commander of the Spanish naval forces in the waters of St. Domingo was still at Porto Rico on the 2d of last month.

The late Consul-General for Spain at New-York had arrived at Hayti, and taken charge of Spanish affairs in that country.

The Spanish screw war steamer *Blanco* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 9th from Port au Prince and Cape Hayti.

The *Diario*, of the above named city (Santiago de Cuba), speaking of a telegraphic communication between the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo, contains the following:

"The anxiety with which news is received here from St. Domingo induces us to point out the convenience of establishing a submarine electric cable between Puerto Plata and Cuba, or rather between Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, and Cuba. The facility of laying it and the rapidity with which it can be made, for in less than a month it would be ready in New-York, make us conclude that such an enterprise would be very useful, and it might be afterward prolonged to Porto Rico. The expense of this telegraph would be paid for by the saving of coal in the steamers, and by the prompt assistance that the telegraphic stand would afford to the cause of order, momentarily interrupted."

The wholesale provision-dealers of this city held a meeting the other day, and agreed to contribute the following donation for the use of the Spanish troops in St. Domingo: 100 pipes of wine, a like quantity of brandy of the best kind, 100,000 good cigars, and 100 boxes of paper cigars.

The Government here, on account of the expenses of the war, have been obliged to have recourse to a loan with the Bank of Spain in this city, who have agreed to lend them $700,000 in different portions at a low rate of interest—six per cent.

The following vessels of war are by order of the Government in Spain to be sent out to reinforce the Spanish squadron stationed about the Island of Cuba: Two screw men-of-war, the *Concepcion* and *Villa de Madrid*; one screw corvette, the *Africa*; four steamers, the *Colon*, *Leon*, *Alava* and *San Antonio*; two store-ships, the *Pinta* and *Marigalante*. These vessels, in addition to carrying troops from Spain, will likewise bring munitions of war and military stores. They are to carry on board fifty naval Cadets.

The war-steamer *Pizarro* is to leave to-day for St. Domingo, with a company of artillery, another of engineers, and various military equipments.

The following extract of a letter from San Cristobal, in St. Domingo, published in the *Diario*, gives some idea of the difficulties that the Spaniards have to cope with, and which may the more readily be believed, as it comes from one of their own party, an officer of the Spanish army, and who, moreover, would not be likely to exaggerate the disasters of the Spanish army, or even to make mention of them, knowing how displeasing it would be to the Government:

"From the 19th, on which, as usual, I sent you my diary of operations, I can say but little until the 24th. From the want of rations, a column, under the orders of Commandant WEYLER, was marched to the River Jaina, and returned yesterday, after having subsisted for five days on meat alone.

To the firing of the first days there followed a calm, but knowing that the rebels were concentrated in this direction, we sallied out in search of them, and had the good fortune to meet them at a place called Doña Ana, where we gave them so severe a lesson that those who did not remain in camp were scattered in all directions by our grape and musketry. These people amounted to about 700 men. We then marched two leagues to get here, and during the whole way, did not meet with any one to trouble us with a single shot. We had only one killed and seven wounded. This loss is no doubt to be lamented, but it is nothing compared with that of the rebels, who are being put in subjection, and it will not be long before they will run away from our shadow."

VENEZUELA.

By the same steamer *Aguila*, we have received news from Venezuela up to the 17th of last month. Gen. FALCON, the President ad interim, was occupied in completing the pacification of the country, and appears to have made considerable progress in that respect. A letter from San Carlos, dated the 12th, says:

"The President continued his journey on the 12th to Barquisimeto. The Cojedes question is settled. The State goes on until the meeting of the Assembly, and this constituent body will decide what is convenient. The progress of the President continues to be of [illegible]. Puerto Cabello surrendered; Carabobo will [illegible] Cojedes reconstituted."

The *Federalista* gives the official account of the taking of Puerto Cabello. The attack and resistance are described as formidable, but the number of killed and wounded does not appear to have been of importance on either side. Seven war schooners that abandoned Puerto Cabello a little before the occupation of the place by the Federalists, appeared on the 9th off the Island of Bonaire, the commander of one of these vessels explaining that he had a paper of importance to send to Caracas, to Gen. BRUZUAL, Minister of War. There had also arrived at Bonaire from Puerto Cabello, in two boats, Gen. TRECONIS, Col. ROMERO, and other officers.

The necessary preparations were actively being carried on to put into effect the election of deputies, which was to take place on the 18th.

It was proposed to introduce important reforms in the Department of the Treasury, for which purpose information had been solicited from the Tribunal of Accounts, the Accountant-General of the Treasury, &c.

The *Boletin Mercantil* of Puerto Rico, of the 2d inst., gives an account of a curious disaster to a ship at sea. The merchant vessel *Antonia Maria*, on her voyage from Rio Janeiro to Porto Rico, came up with another vessel from the same place bound to Cienfuegos, the crew of which asked assistance, as their vessel was in a damaged condition. It appears that they had come in contact with a whale, which, on feeling the shock from the vessel, gave it a terrible blow with its tail, which did considerable damage and almost capsized it. Shortly after the *rencontre* the whale was seen floating a little way off as if it was dead. The *Antonia Maria* took the damaged ship in tow as far as the nearest port, where it was left to get the damages repaired which she had suffered in this strange manner.

LARA.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Elections in Illinois—The Great Fair—The Late Scare—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The full returns of our recent election have not yet been received. In all sections of the State, however, there have been large Union gains. Even many counties in Egypt have, for the first time in the history of the world, given a majority against the Democratic party. In all, the Democratic vote has been greatly increased. The returns, as they now stand, look as though there is a Union majority in the Cairo Congressional District, which would be a miracle indeed. Gen. LOGAN's campaign in that section has much to do with this result. In Adams County, which gave the opposition nearly 1,800 majority last Fall, now gives only about 400. Chicago, as you will have observed, has done well, rolling up a majority of 2,800, and Cook County swells this to 4,800. The Democrats are now consulting about a "change of base." Under the lead of the Chicago *Times* and its faction in this State—MAHONY in Iowa, RYAN in Wisconsin, VOORHEES in Indiana, VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, SEYMOUR, WOOD, BROOKS & Co. in New-York, &c., &c., the whole concern has almost been annihilated. The rank and file are sore under the series of defeats which the course of their leaders has brought upon them, and are now casting about for more safe and trustworthy pilots for the old Democratic ship. The "War Democrats" are beginning to bestir themselves, and are adopting measures to resume the position from which they have been ousted by the rebel sympathizers. The project of holding a Northwestern Convention is still agitated, and will doubtless be carried out.

You may be assured that there has been great rejoicing among loyal people in this section over the result in New-York. The position, too, which Missouri and Maryland have assumed is full of hope and promise for the future. Emancipation may be regarded as the fixed policy of these States.

The Great Northwestern Fair closes out much better than we anticipated last week. The business is not fully settled up, but enough is known to place the net receipts at nearly $70,000—somewhere between $65,000 and $70,000. The two processions of farmers' wagons, from towns in Cook and Lake Counties brought in produce, valued at $5,000. This contribution was ready for immediate shipment, and much of it was on its way south within 24 hours. I suppose about $12,000 came from outside the Northwest—from parties and places having extensive business relations with Chicago. This will leave about $58,000 from the territory from which the projectors of the Fair expected to gather $25,000. The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation has not yet been disposed of. One of our citizens offered $1,000 for it, and a gentleman of Maine, $2,000; but it being desirable that it should not pass into the hands of an individual, a subscription has been started to purchase it for the Chicago Historical Society, and the matter is to be held open for a short time. The highest bidder, it is understood, takes the document.

We are getting to be quite metropolitan. The *Tribune*, this morning, served up a "chapter of horrors," with the following headings: "Crimes and Casualties—Mysterious Suicide—Horrible Wife Murder—Two Railroad Accidents—Rescue of a Young Girl from the toils of a villain who sought her Ruin—Woman Robbed on a Railroad Car." The subject matter of this fearful introduction, was that a young man was found near the City limits with his brains blown out, with a pistol held in a death grasp. MARGARET CURRAN was beaten to death by her husband in the north part of the City—both were Irish, and habitual drunkards. A freight conductor named COPP, was killed on the Northwestern Road on Friday, and JOHN CARL, on the Fort Wayne; JOHN HIGGINS, another Irishman, killed his child by throwing it upon the floor, and buried it in the yard, one day last week. The robbery was committed by a baggage man from a trunk on the Northwestern Railroad. The "villain" was foiled by being arrested by the Police. A murder case was investigated by the Coroner on Friday, growing out of the death of a man from injuries received in a fight on election day. JAMES GIBBONS was held for the homicide. Counterfeit 5's, on the Western Reserve Bank, were "shoved off" quite extensively here last week.

A meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday evening, to take measures for the erection of a general military monument at Rosehill Cemetery, commemorative of Chicago soldiers who have fallen. It is proposed to inscribe the name and regiment of all such upon the monument.

Since the late attempt to escape, the prisoners at Camp Douglas have been rather quiet. A portion of the barracks occupied by the Invalid corps were burned last week. During the conflagration the rebels exhibited somewhat of a mutinous spirit, but the order "Ready—aim," brought them to their senses, and they retired to their quarters. Recruits are coming in at the rate of from fifty to seventy-five daily. The Michigan sharpshooters, who have formed the guard at Camp Douglas, have received marching orders, but it will be impossible for them to leave until their places are supplied. The colored regiment here is not yet full. Gov. YATES and Staff are here on military business. The "Lake Erie scare" affected us some, as our harbor is wholly defenceless. But I suppose that we could arm propellers so that they could do quite effective service on short notice.

The weather is about as disagreeable as it can be. But, notwithstanding, business is active. The packing season is now fully opened. The receipts of hogs last week were 76,000, and of beef cattle 9,200. There are now 54 principal packing houses in this city, the largest of which packed last season 13,250 cattle and 93,200 hogs. Owing to the rage of speculation which has prevailed for the past three months, the money market has become quite stringent, and 10 per cent. is the minimum figure, while the maximum is according to the needs of the applicants. Our bankers are very wisely endeavoring to restrain the speculating mania, by lending to legitimate business operators. Grain receipts are falling off, and will continue to be moderate during the Winter. Shipments still take place—over 150,000 bushels being shipped on Saturday. The Government is in the market for various articles for the commissariat. I notice that contracts for the subsistence of the soldiers and prisoners have been let at about 25 per cent. advance on last year's prices. But the contractor and the contracting officer both belong in Springfield, and it has been noticed that they get good prices down there. Still, everything is on the rise, and the Government has to stand high prices as well as individuals.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very happy to see that steps are in progress to effect a wholesome change in the management of the New-York Central Road, and I believe that the public are pretty well aware now of the necessity for such a change. In the communications sent here by certain members of the present Board of Managers, I fail to notice any denial of the important fact that officials of that great internal channel of travel and traffic have been large pecuniary gainers by profits and gains which should have been distributed among the stockholders of that Corporation. It has been altogether too great a monopoly of fat living to suit the public, and there is no reason under heaven why the vast profits accumulated should not be distributed in the shape of dividends to those who purchase the stock. I am well aware that it is intimated by the opposition that the object had in view in the proposed new management is to raise the cash value of the market stock. Precisely so, but only by a just appreciation of the property itself. The New-York Central Road should pay double and treble its present dividend. I have heard this opinion expressed by those who, if their votes could be taken in the monthly or quarterly meetings of the Board, would insist upon this increase. It is perfectly well known that political favoritism has been the rule and not the exception, and it is equally well known that if the profits of the road were allowed, through judicious management, to flow into the pockets of the stockholders, as they justly should, the value of the stock would, like that of other large earning corporations, rise to its proportionate value. New-York Central is worth $200 per share in this market, for its earnings are greater than stocks now selling at over that price per share. Why, in the name of common sense, should not the people, who buy this stock in full faith of its just value, receive that value? It is unpleasant to indulge in personalities, particularly when the parties alluded to are acquaintances and friends; hence I will name no names, but it is proper to state that for the sake of the general good, such changes should take place in the management of the New-York Central as will force a different and more liberal policy in the way of dividends. Next year will, I think, conclusively prove to the public what a gigantic channel of commercial gain this road has become, and now almost boundless in its means of prosperity it will yet become. I hope that others will look into the matter as has your obedient servant,

A STOCKHOLDER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK's prosperity always begins at the wrong end of the season. A dozen such houses as that which greeted "Don Giovanni" on Friday night would be the making of his management, but alas! there are not a dozen nights remaining, and if there were, we are quite sure that the lieges would be found wanting. The charm of MOZART's *chef d'oeuvre* lays in its imperishable melodies. A half-dozen of these touch the popular heart, and leave an affectionate impress that time cannot remove. Everything else in the work is relative in its merit. The instrumentation is remarkable for the period, dealing generously with the instruments that were then in vogue. But for the present generation, accustomed to vehement polyphonic combinations, it is necessarily a little tame. This remark applies, but in a less degree, to the concerted pieces. MOZART, however, is always felicitous when dealing with the voice. Of choruses there are none worth speaking of, except a few shouts for liberty, and a musical instance of mob violence on the subject of an outraged damsel. The *libretto* need not be discussed. It is one of the few things spared by the French Revolution that might have been swept away without injury to literature or to morals.

The leading melodies were hailed with the usual delight by the audience. Many of them had to be repeated. This was the case with that exquisite morsel of tender coaxing, *Batti Batti*, interpreted with charming simplicity and grace by Miss KELLOGG. The mask *terzetto* was also honored with the same distinction. *La ci darem* missed fire; also the champagne song, (*Finch' dal vino*,) both, it seemed to us, in consequence of the uneven singing of Signor BELLINI. The serenade was well given, and *Vedrai carino* won a genuine encore. Mme. MEDORI was an effective *Donna Anna*. Mme. SULZER sang acceptably as *Donna Elvira*. Miss KELLOGG received all the honors that generally fall to the lot of *Zerlina*. She is a very pleasing representative of the character. Signor BELLINI was a gallant *Don Giovanni*. Signor BIACHI very good as *Leporello*, and Signor TAMARO contributed a melodic mite—it was his all—to the festivities. The orchestra, under the baton of Mr. MARETZEK, interpreted the instrumental score with effect. The balance, it will be perceived, was strongly in favor of the performance, which will be repeated on Monday next.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Another Fight on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Probable, Etc.

AN ORDER BY GEN. HURLBUT.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Memphis papers of the 15th inst. bring no news, but private information says that appearances indicate that another fight will soon take place on the Memphis and Charleston road.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued the following General Order:

"The people in the district of West Tennessee and north counties of Mississippi having shown no disposition and made no attempt to protect themselves from marauders and guerrilla bands, but having submitted themselves, without organized resistance, to the domination of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances with the enemy to procure from corrupt traders in the City of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of the enemy; and having proved themselves unworthy of the indulgence shown them by the Government—it is therefore ordered that the lines of pickets around the several military posts of this command be closed, that no goods of any description be allowed to pass out, nor anything to be brought in except firewood and provisions, by any citizen, without a written order from some general officer. All merchants and others doing business will be held responsible for a knowledge of the residence of the parties to whom they sell, and the sale of merchandise to persons beyond the lines of the pickets will be punished with the severest rigor known to the laws of war. All persons residing under the protection of the United States, physically capable of military duty, are liable to perform the same in a country under martial law, and especially in the City of Memphis, where it is known that many have fled to escape liability to military service at home. This rule will be strictly applied in pursuance of orders to this effect from Major-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding this Department. All officers commanding district divisions and detached brigades from this corps will immediately proceed to press into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons as may be required to fill up existing regiments and batteries to their maximum. Persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by the acts of Congress; if not, they will receive clothing, rations, and the question of pay will be settled by the proper authorities hereafter. When there is no further necessity for their enforced service they will be discharged."

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Dispersion of Imboden's Command.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The following was received to-day at the Headquarters of the Army:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 18, 1863.

To Brig.-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff:

Gen. AVERILL has arrived at New Creek. At or near Covington he encountered and dispersed a portion of IMBODEN's command, on their way to reinforce ECHOLS. He captured 28 prisoners in this skirmish.

I am happy to inform you that there is not, at this time, an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State of Western Virginia.

I also send you a copy of the telegram just received from Gen. SULLIVAN. (Signed,)

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.

To Gen. Kelley:

My cavalry, under command of Col. BOYD, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry, have returned, having been up the valley to near New Market, fighting GILLMORE and WHITE's commands at Mount Jackson, *bringing in 37 prisoners*, 3 commissioned officers, 60 head of cattle, 3 four-horse teams, besides 20 tents and all the horses and equipage of the prisoners. He destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. The men helped themselves to a wagon load of tobacco, about 500 pounds.

Our loss was two men killed, three men wounded and three men missing. (Signed,)

J. C. SULLIVAN, Brigadier-General.

INTERESTING FROM FORT SMITH.

Gen. McNeil in Command—He Issues a Stringent Order on Bushwhackers.

Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The telegraph is completed to this post. Gen. McNEIL commands. He has issued the following order, to be posted on the telegraph poles:

BUSHWHACKERS, BEWARE!

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE FRONTIER, FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 17, 1863.

The organized forces of the enemy having been driven out of the country in our rear, and there being none on our lines of telegraphic or mail communication, except that common foe of mankind, the guerrilla and bushwhacker, and the cutting of telegraph wires being now the act of these men alone—men who have no claim to be treated as soldiers, and are entitled to none of the rights accorded by the laws of war to honorable belligerents—it is hereby ordered that hereafter in every instance the cutting of the telegraph wire shall be considered the deed of bushwhackers, and for every such act some bushwhacking prisoner shall have withdrawn from him that mercy which induced the holding of him as a prisoner, and shall be hung to the post where the wire is cut; and as many bushwhackers shall be so hung as there are places where the wire is cut. The nearest place where the wire is cut, if the property of a disloyal man, and within ten miles, shall be burned.

By command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN McNEIL.

JAS. T. LATUM, Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.

It is believed this order will have the necessary effect.

COOPER, when last heard from, was fleeing rapidly toward Red River.

We occupy Waldron. Our scouting parties have traversed the country south of this place, and have captured a rebel Major, two Captains, and a large number of prisoners, with a portion of COOPER's train, loaded with commissaries and ammunition.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

How Business is Carried on by English Blockade Runners.

THE EFFECT OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH ON REBEL SECURITIES.

The Washington *Republican* publishes additional extracts from the rebel correspondence captured on the blockade runner *Ella and Annie*. The following letter from a rebel agent in England to JOHN M. COOPER & Co., of Savannah, shows how the fall of Vicksburgh knocked down rebel securities:

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: A day or two after my arrival here I wrote you a few lines, stating that owing to the fall of Vicksburgh and retreat of LEE, Confederate securities were at a very low estimate, &c., &c. I am sorry to say that there has been no improvement since, and now (the last news was of the fall of Forts Wagner and Sumter,) they are valueless in the market here. Excepting advantages we may derive from arrangements I have made with manufacturers and publishers, and the information that I have gained of mode of business, &c., &c., I fear that my trip here will prove a failure. It is a great disappointment—my expectations were so high, so much expected of me, and coming here at such fearful expense, my non-success causes me great unhappiness. I would return by steamer of 3d proximo, by way of Halifax, but that I have not yet completed arrangements for future business, and am purchasing for Messrs. HABERSHAM.

"I have secured the agencies for publications of H. G. BOHN, steel pens of HINKS, WELLS & Co., playing cards of C. GOODALL & SONS, and am negotiating with others. Messrs. WOSTENHOLM & SON, and F. WARD & Co., Birmingham, are now considering my propositions, and will write me. The parties above-named engage to fill no orders from Confederate States beside ours, and we, with MORRIS, to have depots at Savannah and Richmond. They give us the same terms as did their agents in the United States. They will, when satisfied of their security, advance us stock, provided the business is large enough to warrant it. Could do nothing with GILLOTT. However, H. WELLS & Co.'s pens are as good, though not so well known; they made almost all the pens we had our name on.

I have made some purchase for R. H. & Son, and shipped yesterday and to-day five or six cases for them by way of Bermuda. Last advices I had from Nassau was that, owing to the yellow fever, there was but little business there, and but few blockade-runners. Have not had a line from home since I left. There are several parties here on the same errand as myself, but who are doing little or nothing. They confidently expected to negotiate the fifteen million loan, and for which they paid high premiums. I could, two weeks since, have sold some of the bonds brought with me, but at so great sacrifice, thought it best to retain them. Have not tried Liverpool, as learned that there are large amounts of Confederate securities on the market. The people here are, with few exceptions, confident of our ultimate success in our struggle for independence, but [illegible] our ability to redeem.

"The mode of business is so entirely different to ours that it is almost like a new study to me. The stock is different, &c. &c. Have not yet seen, in any of the paper houses, a ream of ruled letter or cap paper. Almost any article ordered in quantities would have to be put up to order. I have learned a great deal, and when hostilities cease will be prepared while others will first have to learn. I find it best to depend upon one's own tact and labor to find best places to buy at. To be advised to or introduced, subjects yourself, or the manufacturer, to a demand called commissions, generally two and a half per cent. on your order. Have already had a difficulty from such a demand being made of me—the manufacturer, governed by the influence of the party who said he introduced me, (which was false,) had to decline my order. Of course I would not submit. Am very well except a cold.

The climate is very disagreeable, damp and chilly. It is too late to ask you to write me, as I shall be on my way home before a letter could reach me here, unless a very great improvement in our affairs will enable me to negotiate our securities. I see no prospect of such. Regards to each of you. Would have sent the seeds for WILLY in one of R. H. & Son's cases, but the new seed has not yet come in, and the dealers advise not to send seed of last year. Will get and send as soon as can. Yours, truly,

W. H. OLCOTT.

Messrs. JOHN M. COOPER & Co., Savannah, Ga.

On the 24th of September the same gentleman wrote to Mr. A. MORRIS, of Richmond, respecting his statement that his expedition was likely to prove a failure. Nobody was prepared to invest in rebel bonds, and the news was uniformly bad; and, altogether, he thought he would get home as quickly as possible.

The Confiscation Law.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S DECISION.

The telegraph has already announced the result of Judge UNDERWOOD's decision in the case of the United States *vs.* The Right Title and Interest of HUGH LATHAM. The following extracts comprise the main points of the decision:

"If the construction that only a life estate is to be confiscated shall be established, the bill passed by Congress on the 17th of July, 1862, instead of being true to its title, 'An act to suppress insurrection to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels,' would in its effects become an act to prevent the resettlement and improvement of the country; an act to promote jealousy, envy, and hatred between the holders of life estates and reversionary interests, and to continue the desolations caused by the rebellion for a whole generation without any benefit to the National Treasury, to the parties interested, or to anybody except the lovers of discord the officers of law. An act to defeat the object of its own friends in and out of Congress, which objects are known to be, first, by the sale of rebel estates to reimburse in some degree the immense expenditures incurred in suppressing the rebellion, and, second, to supply the places of departed rebels with loyal men, and bring again into cultivation and improvement those deserted and wasted estates. But if only a life interest is to be acquired, no purchaser could afford to take on so uncertain a tenure, at even a nominal price, the wasted plantations, and restore the destroyed houses and fences by building valuable and permanent structures.

Those of us who remember the condition of the country between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, from twenty to forty years ago, the desolation and heart-burning, the agony and despair, the ejectments and expulsions attending the expiration of the Anti-Republican life leases of the old proprietor, Lord FAIRFAX, will certainly pray to be delivered from a repetition of the scenes which this construction would inevitably produce. The life state theory also involves the absurdity that in proportion to the enormity and certainty of the guilty of any person, should be the shortness of the forfeiture of his estate, for in the most flagrant cases the time between conviction and execution is usually very brief, and forfeiture for that brief period would be both puerile and preposterous. Applying, then, the well settled rule of interpretation, that where two constructions can be given to a written instrument, that must be presumed which is most just and beneficial to the public in its operation, we can have no doubt of the meaning of this resolution.

Judging from the many wise enactments of the last Congress, we should be forced to the belief that its intentions were uniformly beneficent, and therefore it could not have intended to open the door to such absurdities and calamities. We must conclude from its words and connections that the resolution had its origin in an abundant caution against a violation of the Constitution, but was never intended to confine the action of the Courts within any limits less extended than the Constitution, nor to give a construction to the Constitution. It was not meant to prevent the full and just action of all the proper and legitimate powers of the Government for the punishment of treason. Nor has our construction any color of undue harshness and severity toward the great criminals who have brought upon the country this *terrible civil war. In all Christian or civilized nations* on earth the punishment of treason has been a total forfeiture both of estate and life, and justly so, for it is not in its consequences simply murder, but wholesale murder, with all the other crimes of the decalogue added thereto.

And how absurd is the idea that we may take the life of a traitor, but may not take that which is less valuable than life, to wit: his property? Does not the greater always include the less?

By this Court, then, looking for light and guidance to the tribunal of Eternal Justice, it must be held that enough loyal blood, and widows' and orphans' tears, have been poured out and mingled with the soil of Virginia, to extinguish all rebel rights and establish a perfect title in the Government, for the benefit of the heirs of those who have fallen defending the republican institutions received from our patriot fathers—institutions which we are bound to preserve and to transmit unimpaired, and, if possible, improved and purified, to our posterity."

The War in Louisiana.

THE BATTLE ON THE TECHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH CORPS, VERMILLIONVILLE, La., Nov. 6.

Since writing two days ago, we have had a severe battle with the enemy, at Bayou Grand Coteau.

When we evacuated Opelousas Gen. BURBRIDGE, with one brigade, was left ten miles this side, at the little bayou of Grand Coteau. Three miles this side of him, across a rolling prairie, on the Carrion Crow Bayou, was Gen. WASHBURN, with three brigades of the Thirteenth corps. The whole of the Nineteenth corps moved back to Vermillionville.

Early on the morning of the 4th Gen. BURBRIDGE's little command, consisting of the Thirteenth Wisconsin infantry, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Indiana infantry, Eighty-third and Ninety-sixth Ohio infantry, and the First Ohio battery, of the Thirteenth corps, and three companies of the First Louisiana cavalry, of the Nineteenth, were attacked by a small body of rebels, but on the approach of our battery disappeared before we could get a shot at them. They had made several such skirmishing attacks on the pickets while they had been there, and always having run, nothing more was thought of the matter till about 11 o'clock, when suddenly these again appeared both in front and on the left a large force of mounted rebels, who rushed on with so much impetuosity, taking the pickets with them, that they were in the midst of Gen. BURBRIDGE's camp before he hardly had time to form his command in line of battle.

He formed however instantly, but to the rear of his camp, the rebels occupying it, while he dispatched a courier to Gen. WASHBURN for aid. The Seventeenth Ohio battery, getting a perfect range, cut up GREEN's brigade badly. Each regiment did well, if well it can be called when they have no time to hardly get their gun before they are hand to hand with the enemy.

However, they held their ground against more than four times their numbers, till Gen. WASHBURN's column came in view, when the rebels, seizing everything they could, suddenly vamoosed, leaving 88 dead men and some 60 wounded in our hands, beside 100 prisoners taken, as they were too greedy robbing our camp to get off.

Our loss was as follows: One 10-pounder Parrott and caisson, 500 prisoners, about 100 wounded and 30 killed. Total killed, wounded and missing, 636. The Sixty-seventh Indiana and Ninety-sixth Ohio losing most heavily of prisoners, the Twenty-third Wisconsin next, among whom was Col. GUPPY, first losing his horse, then being wounded and captured. Two pieces of Capt. NIM's flying artillery arrived in time to give the retreating rebels a few effective shots. The enemy were 5,000 strong, and nearly all mounted—it being both GREEN's and TAYLOR's armies. GREEN is the same that fought HERRON on the Atchafalaya. They had but one piece of artillery, that taken from HERRON.

It was a shameful affair on our part, though it might as easily have been a perfect capture of the whole brigade by the enemy if there had been discipline enough among them to have left the rifling of our camp till they had whipped us; but to the famished Confederates the sight of our beautiful rations was terribly demoralizing.

Had not Gen. WASHBURN come as he did, all would have been lost.

The Thirteenth corps is now on the east side of Vermillion Bayou, WEITZEL's division occupying the advance. WEITZEL marched his division up on the night of the 4th, to assist WASHBURN if he was again attacked, but the enemy were too sly. H. M. F.

The Battle on the Rappahannock.

GEN. RUSSELL'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—Officers and soldiers: Your gallant deeds of the 7th of November, will live in the annals of your country, and will be not the least glorious of the exploits of the Army of the Potomac.

But your General cannot but express to you himself, his congratulations upon your success, and his appreciation of your daring and gallantry, to have carried by storm, with a mere skirmish line and a feeble support in numbers, powerful earthworks, a strong natural position, manned by the flower of the rebel army and strengthened by artillery, would be an achievement that a division of our forces might well feel pride in, but it was not too much for the gallant sons of Maine and Wisconsin.

The hearty, generous and glorious support of Pennsylvania [illegible] should move to bind you closer together the East, the Middle States and the West, and to her troops belong no small share of our victory.

Your General felt confident that soldiers who, in camp, observed all the strict rules of military life with fidelity, would prove equally reliable in the field; and in this, his first essay of your prowess, you exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

With the actual results of your engagement you are all too familiar to render any recapitulation necessary, but there is the further reflection to offset the saddening influence of the loss of your well-tried and courageous brothers in arms, that any subsequent attack upon your opponents, better prepared and strengthened as they would have been, must have been attended with a yet sadder, and it may be, a less successful result.

And it is just and fitting here to acknowledge the soldierly conduct and valuable assistance of Col. UPTON and his gallant regiments, the Fifth Maine and the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York. Prompt in their support, they deserve our heartiest thanks, as, by their bravery, they won a large share of the honors of the day.

The banners of this brigade shall bear the name "Rappahannock," to perpetuate, so long as those banners shall endure, dropping and shredding away though they may for generations, the proud triumph won by you on the 7th of November, 1863.

By command of Brig.-Gen. D. A. RUSSELL.

[Signed,] C. A. RUSS, A. A. Gen.

*This brigade consisted of the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin, Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania.

A Speech by Gen. Rosecrans.

The following is a brief sketch of the speech made at Cleveland, Ohio, by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS on the occasion of the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad:

Gen. ROSECRANS, on rising, was greeted with tremendous applause, and cheer after cheer for some time prevented his speaking. He thanked them for remembering the army and navy, and in doing so for the army he thanked them, not for himself alone, but in behalf of all present. The army of the United States is a part of ourselves. We are all interested in it. All have relatives or friends engaged in it. It is bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. It is made up of the people. Allusion had been made to the regular army. He wished to speak a word in behalf of that body of men. They had proved their valor everywhere, and wherever they had fought under him, he noticed that they where always among the last to leave the field, and were amongst the heaviest sufferers.

In reference to the Volunteer army he said that he could justly pay a high tribute to their valor and courage. In that they were not excelled by any people. They were also full of patriotism, and at the same time free from the feelings of hatred and revenge. They did not hate their enemies, nor did they seek to revenge themselves on them in the battle field. They fought out of pure patriotism.

It was, perhaps, true that the discipline in the volunteer army was not as good as to satisfy all the strict requirements, but this was owing to the material composing the army. Men of all classes were in all ranks in the volunteer army. Ordinary distinctions of class or position were swept away, and the officer everywhere found himself commanding the most intimate associates in the ranks. Under such circumstances it was impossible to keep up the distinction of rank such as obtains in regular armies, and the discipline was, therefore, not so perfect. But in the battle-field everything was merged in the business of fighting. Every man was fighting individually, and was his own Captain, if he could not find a Captain to fight under.

As an evidence of this he mentioned a little incident that occurred at the battle of Chicamauga. An officer ran off from the field, when a private of his company snatched up a musket, ran after him, hailed him, and brought him back, saying he would be d—d if he would be deserted by his officers.

Hon. George Thompson to Visit the United States.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Liberator*, of this city, announces that the Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, the English Abolitionist, will soon revisit this country to congratulate his friends upon the improved aspect of affairs.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTIONS.—The Republican Aldermanic Union Convention, for the Sixth District met again last evening and nominated for Alderman JOSEPH SHANNON. The Republican Union Councilmanic Convention for the First Councilmanic District convened again last night and made the following nominations for Councilmen, viz.: EDWIN M. HAGGERTY, JOHN HEALY, CHAS. S. RILEY, WM. H. BAILY, PATRICK H. KEENAN and JAMES HAYES.

—Chauncey M. Abbott, State Senator, died at his residence in Niles, Cayuga County, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Abbott was a native of Niles, and was born in 1822. He was elected to the Assembly in 1857, and was one of the three Republicans who defeated the enactment of the Registry bill in 1858. He was reelected, and was a leading member of the House of 1859. In 1861 he was chosen to the Senate, and was a faithful working member.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen.*—Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Minister to Rome, lady and daughter; Eberhard Toel, Paris; Joseph E. Marx, U. S. Consul to Amsterdam, lady and 4 children; Capt. Von Boleslawski and lady, Vienna; Joseph Ayres, Dr. Van Nest, lady, 2 children and servant; Mrs. A. W. Whistler, J. C. Foote, A. Jourdeuil, V. Ratisch, Count Cratz-Lychnowsky, New-York; F. Gruber, San Francisco; F. Preulmayr, New-York; Charles Daerling, lady and child, Mrs. E. Hell, Chicago; F. Schmidt, New-York; Wm. Oelrichs, St. Louis, Henry Rach, lady and children, Illinois; Mrs. M. S. Lokowsky, Miss Anna Russell, New-York; Joseph Muller, Havana; L. Franck, A. Ancher, F. A. Ward, J. Wenz, New-York; C. Hechner, Philadelphia; Theo. A. Wetcalf, Boston; Patrick Egan, New-York, and 44 in the steerage. Total, 54. Specie, $120,000.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Hester, Rev. N. Armstrong, H. Strauss, E. Hoeson, Wm. McMonnies, E. M. Giddings, Maj. Armstrong, R. H. Freeman, O. Romber, G. Duff, J. McLean, A. May, F. Ratige and lady, J. Beattie and lady, W. H. Wilkinson, C. A. French, H. Wilson, C. J. Kirkham, F. P. Dumas, Dr. Cassils, Mr. Endro, Miss E. Depury, Miss C. Depury, Miss J. C. McKenna, Mary Elmore, Miss A. Johnston, Miss Jane Saroney, with others in the steerage. Specie, $[illegible].

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans.—T. Roberts, C. Worthington, J. Carpenter, S. Smith, G. Hilmuth, J. A. Freund, J. White, L. D. Weaver, W. H. Farmer, Mrs. M. C. Pulver and child, C. Nockhood and son, Miss C. Traifer and children, Mr. Romber, Miss M. Van Wart, Oscar Stevens, Miss Florida Wood, Miss Fitzgibbons, G. C. Western, W. R. Dowling, S. Frank, Col. Magna, T. W. Seymour, T. F. Guion, G. H. Goodwin, S. Chapman, E. Foost, S. Hart, Col. Mosse, Miss Basin.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana.—J. Fritze, Adolf Verrath, C. A. Jarvis, J. M. Vertis, F. S. Valdes, W. De Yong, A. A. Samanos, Mons. Guilemin, J. N. Brewster, A. Hayne, F. A. Zequeira, C. Smithian, L. G. A. Usart, S. Serra, D. Lavarria, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—A. Slotterforth and family, Aug. Wies, Maria Wies, Capt. John Power and lady, J. C. Kruse, Anna Maria Lund, Marquis John Sarbente, Carl Rumpf, Louis Weisch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 49 | Gov. Island.. 6 36 | Hell Gate.. 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken; George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Lydenham, Rollins, Boston, H. Lord & Co.; Cathedral, Holmes, Boston, H. Lord & Co.; Charter Oak, Cowan, New-Orleans, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Arctic, (Brem.,) Hueniu, Philadelphia, Ruger Bros.; Geo. Otis, (Han.,) Cornelius, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Nicholas Biddle, McDonald, Calcutta, R. L. Taylor; H. Van Brabant, (Brem.,) Zeling, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks Twilight, (Br.,) Newell, Matamoras, Watt, Crane & Co.; Ines, (Swed.,) Andersen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Almena, Snow, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Hayward, (Br.,) Jobson, Falmouth, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Robert Mowe, Melchor, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lotus, (Br.,) Johnson, Rio Grande del Sur, J. Bente; A. Bradshaw, Foote, Alexandria; Isabel Thompson, (Br.,) Locke, J. G. Wheelwright; Time, (Br.,) Smith, Matamoras, J. H. Woodhouse.

Schooners D. C. Hulse, Kempton, Washington, James Smith; Naugatuck, Taylor, Pocomoke River, F. J. Campbell; E. J. Raynor, Bennett, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Couture, Chase, Deals Island, T. B. Chase & Co.; Justine, Jones, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. L. Snow, Acorn, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Jonah Acborn, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; J. Redmore, Shaw, Alexandria, master; Elizabeth Eleanor, Buswell, Alexandria, master; Hind, Snow, Cambridge, J. N. Haviland; Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, New-Bedford, C. Nickerson; Fleetwood, Johnson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Pharo, Lippincott, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. Allen, Cramner, Washington; Elizabeth Ann, Sneed, Chincoteague, A. G. Havens; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, St. John, N. B., R. J. & G. A. De Wolf; Flack, (Br.,) Ryan, Vera Cruz, T. Alexandre & Sons; Beulah, Hansen, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Isle of Pines, French, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop G. F. Wright, Corson, York River.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Haack, Hamburg, via Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 9, at 4 P. M., lat. 49 40, lon. 20, passed Hamburg steamship Hammonia, hence for Southampton and Hamburg.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Shakespeare, (Brem.,) Fechter, London 33 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Nov. 1, lat. 42 21, lon. 49 [illegible], signalized an Am. ship showing No. 5264, 34 days out, (the C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, from Callao Aug. 4, for France.

Ship Cynosure, (Br., of Liverpool,) Gram, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 346 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Has been 21 ds. to westward of George's, with strong N. W. gales. Has had 15 deaths and 2 births during the passage.

Ship Ontario, Cox, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 305 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 1st, S. Crocker, seaman, of New-York, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Anna Armstrong, (Br., of Liverpool,) Olive, Bombay 124 ds., and St. Helena Sept. 20, with mdse. to order.

Bark Speed, (of Carthagena,) Fisher, Carthagena 25 ds., with fustic to master. Had very heavy weather the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Honduras, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Dixon, Belize, Hond., Oct. 23, via Kingston, Jam., with mdse. to F. Alexandre & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark [illegible], (of Providence,) Gleddon, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Bark Nereide, (Prus.,) Freymuth, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark D. G. Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and cotton to John Conner.

Bark Adelaide, (Argentine,) Lamfors, Rio Janeiro Oct. 7, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Bark F. Schultz, Howard, Leghorn 51 ds., with marble to Wm. J. Pate.

Bark Ella Adele, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Brown, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. Eneas.

Bark Trent, (Swed.,) Elfverson, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Messina Oct. 6—passed the Rock Oct. 23—with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.; vessel to J. W. Mott & Co. Had very heavy weather, lost sails, and carried away main-mast-head at the hounds, which lengthened the passage very much. Oct. 28, saw the wreck of a bark with foremast unstepped, and broken off about ten feet above the deck, mainmast gone at the deck, and mizzenmast at the eyes of the rigging. The masts had been bright, and the hull black. The stern was ornamented with gilt mouldings, and there was part of a light rail, with turned stanchions twelve or fifteen inches high, painted; had full poop, with three large round side-lights on each side, white stanchions well forward on the port side, as if there had been a top-gallant nearly forward; her cutwater had gilt mouldings; the head and bowsprit were gone, the latter at the knight-head. The stern was low in the water, and the bow well out. She had apparently been boarded, and had been some time in that situation.

Brig Augusta, (of St. Kitts,) Grace, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with molasses to Moore & Henry. Nov. 8, M. Peterson Neilson, boy, of Denmark, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard, and was lost.

Brig Nuevitas, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 1, and Salt Cay 11th, with salt to F. Towner, [illegible] bound to New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels at Salt Cay.

Brig Federico, (Ital.,) [illegible], Genoa 60 ds., with marble and 24 passengers to E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co.

Brig Hound, (Br.,) Madison, Prince Edward's Island 14 ds., with oats to G. H. Trumbull.

Brig Bachelor, (Br.,) Waycott, Picton 9 ds., with coal to John Boynton & Son.

Brig Queen, (of Port Medoc,) Jones, Montevideo 53 ds., with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. W. Johnstone, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Barbados Nov. 1, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Brig Maria, (Br., of Bermuda,) Ring, Para Nov. 1, with rubber and rice to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Anna Hicks, (Br.,) Hicks, Malaga 55 ds., with fruit to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Wm. A. Dresser, Hatch, Rockport, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Webster, Blake, Messina Sept. 29, and Gibraltar Oct. 22, with fruit and brimstone to J. W. Elwell & Co. From Sardinia to Gibraltar had calms and strong head winds. Oct. 25, lat. 36 53, lon. 11 12, passed an Am. bark, bound E., showing No. 161. Oct. 27, lat. 36 20, lon. 13 20, spoke bark E. Shultz, from Leghorn for New-York. Nov. 14, lat. 36, lon. 60 40, spoke Dutch brig [illegible], from Nassau for Liverpool, and received from her a supply of bread and flour.

Schr. Mary Clinton, (of Belize, Hond.,) Reeve, Vera Cruz Oct. 21, with cotton and hides to F. Alexandre & Son. Brig Josiah Jex, for Frontera, sld. day previous. Nov. 12, saw two large fires, apparently on Cape Florida or Cay Biscayne.

Schr. John W. Miner, Berry, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Bob, (Br.,) Belcher, Eluthera 7 ds., with oranges to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Francis Jane, (Br.,) Wyman, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Howard Putnam, Wyman, St. Martins 13 ds., salt to D. Starr.

Schr. Eureka, (Br.,) Cameron, Prince Edward's Island 13 ds., with oats to J. Maxwell.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to C. Goodspeed.

Schr. Harriet, Ryder, Key West 14 ds., in ballast to G. Curtis.

Schr. Counsellor, Whitmore, Elizabethport, with coal for Davenport, and proceeded.

Schr. Success, Williams, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, for Liverpool; Hansa, for Bremen; Roanoke, for Havana; Salvador, for Kingston, Ja.; George Cromwell, for New-Orleans.

Nov. 20.—Ship J. P. Wheeler.

Barks Pallas, (Br.,) Rebecca, (Br.,) Express.

Brig H. Hallock.

Schooners Julia, (Br.,) J. D. Cranmer.

Steamer Albany.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 21—Below, barks Ann Augusta, from Ardrossan; Mentor, from Guttenburg; brig King Mowe, from London.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Arr. brigs King Mowe, (Br.,) fm. London; Fried, (Brem.,) from Havana; J. M. K., from East Harbor; barks John Arlies, from Cardenas; Mentor, from Guttenburg; Ann Augusta, from Ardrossan; prize steamer R. E. Lee.

Miscellaneous.

While the schooner M. Munson, Jr., was coming through Hell Gate this morning, she went ashore on Mill Rock. Will get off next high tide. She received no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Fury—bark, of Boston, bound E., was passed, Nov. 11, lat. 41 57, lon. 55 26.

Mountain Eagle—brig, for Boston, Nov. 20, 30 miles S. E. from Barnegat.

Porto Rico—schr., from New-York for Trinidad, Cuba, Nov. 10, no lat., &c.

Starlight—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Nov. 20, 30 miles S. E. from Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 7, ships Castine, Thurston, from Cardiff for Callao; R. D. Metcalf, Pearson, from Sunderland for Callao, disch'g; Bethia Thayer, Courtney, from Cardiff for Callao, disch'g.; Cambria, Perry, do. do.; Y. T. Chapman, [illegible], from New-York for San Francisco, repairing; Undaunted, Fay, do. do.; barks Priscilla, York, from Shields for Callao, disch'g; Peter [illegible], Scott, from Philadelphia, do.; Indus, Smith, from New-York, do.; Raven, Percival, for San Francisco, condemned.

At Vera Cruz, Oct. 31, barks Rapid, Marshall, for New-York, ldg.; James Welsh, Bates, hence for Matamoras, disch'g.; brigs Mary Ann, Jones, from Laguayra for New-York, disch'g; Grace Worthington, [illegible], hence for Minatitlan, next day.

At Para, Nov. 1, brig Conflict, Hand, for New-York, in 10 ds.

At Barbados, Nov. 1, bark Stella, hence, disch'g.

At St. Helena, Sept. 30, whaling ship Louisa.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

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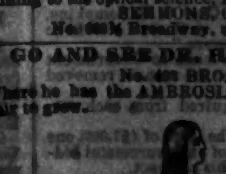
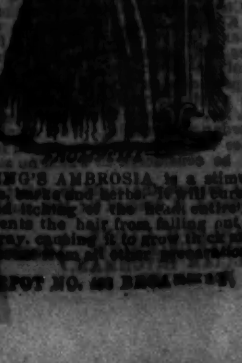
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturers, SEMMONS, Oculists' Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,
No. 498 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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